

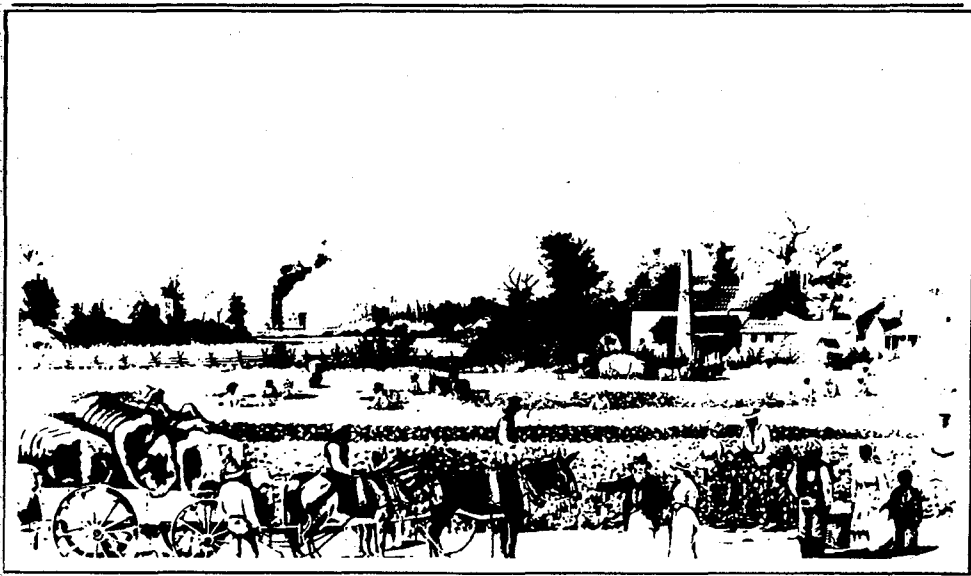
# **RECORDS OF ANTE-BELLUM SOUTHERN PLANTATIONS**

**FROM THE REVOLUTION THROUGH  
THE CIVIL WAR**

**Series G**

**Selections from the Barker Texas History Center,  
University of Texas at Austin**

**Part 1**



**UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS OF AMERICA**

**Cover illustration by W.A. Walker.**  
**Original at the South Caroliniana Library, Columbia, SC.**

*A Guide to*

# **Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War**

## **Series G**

**Selections from the  
Barker Texas History Center,  
University of Texas at Austin**

**Part 1:  
Texas and Louisiana Collections**

**General Editor  
Kenneth M. Stampp**

**Associate Editors  
Randolph H. Boehm and Martin P. Schipper**

**Guide compiled by  
Martin P. Schipper**

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# INTRODUCTION

The impact of the ante-bellum southern plantations on the lives of their black and white inhabitants, as well as on the political, economic, and cultural life of the South as a whole, is one of the most fascinating and controversial problems of present-day American historical research. Depending upon the labor of slaves who constituted the great majority of the American black population, the plantations were both homes and business enterprises for a white southern elite. They were the largest, the most commercialized, and on the whole, the most efficient and specialized agricultural enterprises of their day, producing the bulk of the South's staple crops of tobacco, cotton, sugar, rice, and hemp. Their proprietors were entrepreneurs who aspired to and sometimes, after a generation or two, achieved the status of a cultivated landed aristocracy. Many distinguished themselves not only as successful planters but in the professions, in the military, in government service, and in scientific and cultural endeavors.

Planters ambitious to augment their wealth, together with their black slaves, were an important driving force in the economic and political development of new territories and states in the Southwest. As the plantations spread, their impact on local, state, and national affairs grew apace. Their commodities accounted for more than half the nation's exports, and the plantations themselves were important markets for the products of northern industry. In short, they played a crucial role in the development of a national market economy.

The plantations of the Old South, the white families who owned, operated, and lived on them, and the blacks who toiled on them as slaves for more than two centuries, have been the subjects of numerous historical studies since the pioneering work of Ulrich B. Phillips in the early twentieth century. The literature, highly controversial, has focused on questions such as the evolution and nature of the planter class and its role in shaping the white South's economy, culture, and values; the conditions of life experienced by American blacks in slavery; the impact of the "peculiar institution" on their personalities and the degree to which a distinct Afro-American culture developed among them; and, finally, the sources of the tension between the proslavery interests of the South and the "free labor" interests of the North that culminated in secession and civil war.

Research materials are plentiful. Census returns and other government documents, newspapers and periodicals, travelers' accounts, memoirs and autobiographies, and an abundance of polemical literature have much to tell historians about life on ante-bellum plantations. The autobiographies of former slaves, several twentieth-century oral history collections, and a rich record of songs and folklore are significant sources for the black experience in slavery. All the historical literature, however, from Phillips to the most recent studies, has relied heavily on the enormous collections of manuscript plantation records that survive in research libraries scattered throughout the South. These manuscripts consist of business records, account books, slave lists, overseers' reports, diaries, private letters exchanged among family members and friends, and even an occasional letter written by a literate slave. They come mostly from the larger tobacco, cotton, sugar, and rice plantations, but a significant number survive from the more modest estates and smaller slaveholdings whose economic operations tended to be less specialized.

Plantation records illuminate nearly every aspect of plantation life. Not only business operations and day-to-day labor routines, but family affairs, the roles of women, racial attitudes, relations between masters and slaves, social and cultural life, the values shared by members of the planter class, and the tensions and anxieties that were inseparable from a slave society all are revealed with a fullness and candor unmatched by any of the other available sources. Moreover, these records are immensely valuable for studies of black slavery. Needless to say, since they were compiled by members of the white master class, they provide little direct evidence of the inner feelings and private lives of the slave population. But they are the best sources of information about the care and treatment of slaves, about problems in the management of slave labor, and about forms of slave resistance short of open rebellion. They also tell us much about the behavior of slaves, from which historians can at least draw inferences about the impact of slavery on the minds and personalities of its black victims.

Deposited in southern state archives and in the libraries of many southern universities and historical societies, the number of available plantation records has increased significantly in recent decades. Our publication is designed to assist scholars in their use by offering for the first time an ample selection of the most important materials in a single microfilm collection. Ultimately it will cover each geographical area in which the plantation flourished, with additions of approximately four new collections annually. A special effort is being made to offer the rarer records of the smaller slaveholders and to include the equally rare records of the plantations in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. However, the documentation is most abundant for the operations of the larger plantations



in the period between the War of 1812 and the Civil War, and their records will constitute the bulk of our publication.

Kenneth M. Stampp  
Professor Emeritus  
University of California at Berkeley



# NOTE ON SOURCES

Original manuscripts of the collections microfilmed for this publication are held by the Barker Texas History Center, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78713. The maps appearing before each collection were made available by the Barker Texas History Center. These maps are as follows:

Alabama—Thomas DeSilver, 1856

Arkansas—J.H. Colton, 1855

Georgia—Thomas Cowperthwait & Co., 1850

Louisiana—Thomas Cowperthwait & Co., 1850

South Carolina—S. Augustus Mitchell, 1847

Texas—J.H. Colton, 1858

# EDITORIAL NOTE

Collections selected for inclusion in this micropublication have been filmed in their entirety when the individual collections are primarily ante-bellum. These collections are: "Airlie" Plantation Record Book; "Canebrake" Plantation Record Books; Preston Rose Papers; Albert Clinton Horton Papers; Rebecca McIntosh Hawkins Hagerty Papers; and Charles William Tait Papers.

Papers and volumes dating after 1865 have not been included for the following collections: Pugh Family Papers; James Franklin Perry and Stephen Samuel Perry Papers; Green C. Duncan Papers; John P. Bolton Account Book and Plantation Records; James Madison Hall Family Papers; Lizzie Scott Neblett Papers; James Bolivar Billingsley and Virginia C. Billingsley Papers; Julien Sidney Devereux Papers; George Travis Wright Papers; and Thomas E. Blackshear Papers. Bound manuscript volumes selected for inclusion were filmed in their entirety throughout, even when entries therein run beyond 1865. Post-1865 records from these collections

will be microfilmed as part of a subsequent plantation records series, *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*. More specific information on omissions can be found at the end of the descriptive introductions for each collection.

# REEL INDEX

## Reel 1

### *Pugh Family Papers, 1809–1865, Assumption Parish, Louisiana*

Augustin, Thomas, and Whitmell Hill Pugh emigrated to southeastern Louisiana from Bertie County, North Carolina, in 1819. These brothers brought their families and slaves to Assumption Parish, Louisiana, where the Pughs bought extensive sugar plantations. The descendants of Augustin Pugh (1783–1853) and Whitmell Hill Pugh (1781–1834) are the principal correspondents of this collection. The two series in the collection are named for their respective sons, Alexander Franklin Pugh and William Whitmell Hill Pugh. The largest series is that of William Whitmell Hill Pugh, which is found in the first part of Reel 1 and continues from Reel 5 through the middle of Reel 11. The remainder of Reel 1 through the end of Reel 4 contains the Alexander Franklin Pugh series. Major subjects among the Pugh family papers include sugar, corn, and garden crop cultivation, slave management and emancipation, the business of sugar and molasses marketing, local and national politics, the education of slaveholders' children, religion among slaves and slaveowners, family life and the status of women on plantations, social life on Louisiana plantations and in New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Donaldsonville, and antebellum literary productions. Minor veins of documentation relate to Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina.

William Whitmell Hill Pugh (1811–1906) accompanied his parents, Whitmell Hill Pugh (1781–1834) and Mary Whitmell Pugh (1776–1854), to Louisiana at the age of eight and returned to North Carolina with his three sisters to attend school during 1825. His education included two years at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and six months of service in a counting house in Norfolk, Virginia. He married a stepdaughter of an uncle in Bertie County, settling there until the death of his father in 1834, when he returned to Louisiana. He purchased Woodlawn plantation on Bayou Lafourche, Assumption Parish, Louisiana, in 1835 and resided there near the plantations of his uncles, Augustin and Thomas Pugh. During 1843, the wife of William Whitmell Hill

Pugh died, leaving him with six children. In the following year he married Josephine Nicholls (ca. 1822–1868), a daughter of Judge Thomas C. Nicholls and Louisa H. Nicholls (d. 1852), whose family was among the early American settlers of Louisiana and are frequent correspondents in this series.

Papers of the William Whitmell Hill Pugh series consist of letters; political papers and correspondence; business correspondence; accounts; bills, receipts, and invoices; legal documents; and literary productions. Manuscript bound volumes in this series consist of account books, memorandum books, poetry, a scrapbook, and an album of literary productions.

Letters of William Whitmell Hill Pugh and Josephine [Nicholls] Pugh portray the social, political, and economic life in Louisiana from 1830 to 1865. Frequent correspondence between them occurs during William's annual attendance at the state legislature in New Orleans and in Baton Rouge. This voluminous husband-wife series of correspondence is one of the many highlights of the collection. It provides valuable information on plantation operations, slavery, family life, childrearing, education, political activities, and social life. In addition to the correspondence with her husband, Josephine [Nicholls] Pugh also maintained regular correspondence with numerous females, including her sister, Martha Nicholls, other relatives, and schoolhood friends. Recurring themes in these letters include mourning the death of children, loved ones, and slaves, as well as episodes among the living, prospects for crops, emigration, and cultural aspirations.

Political papers and correspondence, 1853–1865, of William Whitmell Hill Pugh pertain to Democratic caucuses, sugar duties, internal improvements, railroads in Louisiana and the nation, the Charleston, South Carolina, Democratic Convention of 1860, the election of Abraham Lincoln, the Confederacy, the military occupation of Louisiana by federal forces, and labor problems of Louisiana sugar planters.

Financial papers of William Whitmell Hill Pugh provide extremely regular accounts of plantation operations from the mid-1830s through the Civil War. "Miscellaneous Business Correspondence and Accounts, 1852–1865" of William Whitmell Hill Pugh contains legal and financial papers regarding land transactions, partnership agreements, accounts, bills, expense accounts, and marketing accounts relating to sugar and molasses production. William Whitmell Hill Pugh's "Business Correspondence, 1839–1862" pertains to the sales of sugar and molasses, prices current, descriptions of marketing conditions in New Orleans, and also to supplying northern Louisiana cotton planters with sugar and molasses to feed their slaves during wartime provision shortages. "Account Papers from the Estate of Whitmell Hill Pugh (1781–1834)," dating 1837–1839, contain very detailed reviews of plantation operations, marketing, purchases, charges for the insurance and passage of slaves from Norfolk, Virginia, and the sale of a plantation and slaves to Augustin Pugh. "Papers of

A. Sidney Robertson, relating to Arkansas Lands and Miscellany, 1852–1865," include a copy of a marriage contract with his wife, Maria [Pugh Lloyd] Robertson. "Miscellaneous Commission Merchant Accounts of William Whitmell Hill Pugh, 1836–1863" are extremely regular and detail many facets of plantation operation, especially the marketing of molasses and sugar. "Bills, Receipts, and Invoices, 1846–1862" document Woodlawn and Texana plantations, including personal expenses, drugs, medicines, physicians' accounts, as well as lading accounts with steamboats. "Accounts Current with Commission Merchants, 1836–1865" provide regular and informative overviews of plantation operations, including the purchase, sale, and insurance of slaves. "Legal Documents, 1807–1855" contain deeds, estate papers, and mortgages on slaves and land.

"Tax Receipts, Evaluations, etc." of William Whitmell Hill Pugh dating 1851–1865 indicate the tremendous extent of his holdings, including a sugar plantation of 2,600 acres, of which 850 were cultivated (500 in cane and 350 in corn); \$25,000 invested at interest; cattle, horses, and stock; 11 watches; plate; a piano; carriages; 161 slaves at Woodlawn and 60 slaves owned with his son-in-law William Flower at Texana plantation. A folder entitled "Land—Western Louisiana" concerns land speculation and the settlement of land in Carroll, Concordia, and Morehouse Parishes, Louisiana.

A folder of "Literary Productions—Biography" contains an autobiography of William Whitmell Hill Pugh. Other "Literary Productions" include a diary of E.H. Pugh, 1863–1864. A draft novel entitled "Last Island," is an account of resort life on the Gulf Coast and the arrival of a terrible storm leading to the collapse of the resort house. This parallels the experience of William Whitmell Hill and Josephine [Nicholls] Pugh as noted in correspondence dated August 15-22, 1856, which contains the condolences of Bishop Leonidas Polk and others on the loss of an infant child of William and Josephine's along with the infant's nurse following a storm at Last Island. Another draft novel is entitled "The Duel." A letterbook diary of Josephine [Nicholls] Pugh, 1841–1842, contains very rich personal reflections and observations on life in Donaldsonville and New Orleans, as related in letters to girlhood friends. Speeches, poetry, and papers on education are also features of the "Literary Productions" of the Pugh family.

Bound manuscript volumes of William Whitmell Hill Pugh include an "Account Book and Journal of Cash Expenditure, 1847–1878," "Account Books, 1838–1877, and 1839–1882," "Bills Payable, 1846–1869, and Bills Receivable, 1853–1892," and a "Scrapbook of Newscippings." An "Account Book" of A. Sidney Robertson, 1863–1876, details Sydenham plantation's accounts of purchase and sale. "Account Books" of William Flood Flower & Co. consists of a journal and ledger, dated 1854–1856, of plantation and personal accounts of the Sydenham and Texana plantations, including regular computations of

the sales of cotton, molasses, and sugar; commissions, interest, freight, and insurance; miscellaneous purchases and sundries; and overall profit and loss.

A remarkable series of 28 memoranda books and diaries, 1841–1863, contains notes of plantation affairs, cash accounts, and interest on money loaned to various individuals. Notes on personal and plantations expenses include many accounts pertaining to slaves, such as lists of blankets and shoes given to them, amounts of crops, accounts with various persons, and accounts with slaves for cash, commodities, and extra work.

"Writing Books" of Welman F. Pugh, a son of William Whitmell Hill Pugh, consist of school copybooks. A printed volume of Louisa H. Nicholls, *Poems*, published in 1857, is augmented by correspondence, dating 1856, of her daughters, Josephine [Nicholls] Pugh and Martha Nicholls, with literary agents in New York, drafts of poetry among the "Literary Productions," and an "Album—Literary Productions" of Josephine [Nicholls] Pugh containing poetry by herself and her mother. These materials conclude the William Whitmell Hill Pugh series of the collection.

Augustin Pugh (1783–1853) had four sons, Alexander Franklin, Whitmell Hill, Dr. Joseph H., and George Pugh. Of these, Alexander Franklin Pugh and Whitmell Hill Pugh (d. ca. 1858) became sugar planters in Assumption Parish, Louisiana, and are documented in the collection. Within the Alexander Franklin Pugh series are papers of Augustin Pugh (contained in four folders), papers of Cynthia Pugh, widow of Augustin Pugh (contained in two folders), papers of Whitmell H. Pugh (contained in one folder), and receipts of W.H. Pugh & Co., documenting Whitmell's estate (contained in one folder). Papers of Alexander Franklin Pugh form the bulk of the series: accounts; receipts and legal papers; bills; business correspondence; personal correspondence; and manuscript volumes of diaries and account books.

Augustine and Whitmell plantations are the estates featured in this series. The accounts, receipts, legal papers, bills, and commission merchant letters of Augustin, Cynthia, Whitmell, and Alexander Franklin Pugh contain material on ante-bellum sugar cultivation, marketing, overseers, and especially on slave labor problems during the period of federal occupation of Louisiana during the Civil War. One folder contains naturalization papers of Augustin Roeder, who served the Pughs as an overseer for many years. Business correspondence is very rich on the purchase and sale of slaves, technical advances in sugar processing, overseers' letters, and attempts to get former slave forces to return to the plantations as freedmen.

Personal correspondence of Alexander Franklin Pugh, Ellen M. Pugh, and Cynthia Pugh, 1847–1865, concerns social life, education, and family matters, as well as the role of Ellen M. Pugh in persuading recalcitrant freedmen to return to their former places of bondage and descriptions of the camp life of these former bondsmen in Louisiana.



Diaries of Alexander Franklin Pugh, 1852–1858 and 1864, are exceptionally valuable for the revelations they offer of the day-to-day operations on sugar estates. The diaries also note personal and social affairs and contain lists of books, inventories, and appraisals of property. Diary entries include the description of a cholera epidemic in 1854, showing the number of deaths and illnesses among Alexander's slave force. Two small account books, 1865 and undated, show accounts with freedmen by occupation.

[*N.B.* Extensive papers dating 1866–1905, including the continuation of the Alexander Franklin Pugh Diary, have not been microfilmed with this series, but will be included in a forthcoming series of post-bellum plantation records. Researchers, moreover, may wish to note that seven diaries of Alexander Franklin Pugh dating 1850–1865 exist among the collections of the Louisiana State University, Department of Archives, Baton Rouge. These complementary volumes will be included in a forthcoming edition of *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution to the Civil War*.]

0001      Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

### **William Whitmell Hill Pugh Bound Volume**

0003      William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Account Book and Journal of Cash Expenditures, 1847–1878. 347 frames.

### **Alexander Franklin Pugh Papers**

0350      Alexander Franklin Pugh, H.J. Boatner & Co., 1853–1865. 271 frames.

0622      Alexander Franklin Pugh, Augustin and Whitmell Plantation Accounts Current with Foley, Avery & Co. (and Successors), 1861–1865. 22 frames.

0644      Alexander Franklin Pugh, Whitmell Plantation Accounts of Sales, 1859–1862. 94 frames.

0738      Alexander Franklin Pugh, Miscellaneous Accounts and Invoices, 1854–1864. 9 frames.

0747      Augustin Pugh, Receipts and Legal Papers, 1809–1855. 116 frames.

0863      Augustin Pugh, Union Bank of Louisiana, 1834–1852 (also Bank of Louisiana). 72 frames.

0935      Augustin Pugh, Naturalization Papers for Augustin Roeder of Germany, 1844–1865. 23 frames.

0958      Augustin Pugh, Legal Documents concerning Land and Miscellany, 1839–1854 and Undated. 93 frames.

## Reel 2

### *Pugh Family Papers cont.*

#### **Alexander Franklin Pugh Papers cont.**

- 0001 Cynthia Pugh, Receipts and Invoices, 1859. 91 frames.
- 0092 Cynthia Pugh, Receipts and Invoices, 1859–1865. 248 frames.
- 0340 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Bills to, 1861–1864. 114 frames.
- 0454 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Bills to, 1865. 76 frames.
- 0530 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Foley and Conger Letters, 1863–1864.  
97 frames.
- 0627 W.H. Pugh & Co., Receipts, 1859–1862. 106 frames.
- 0733 Whitmell H. Pugh, Papers, 1847–1857. 71 frames.
- 0804 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Business Correspondence, 1848-1863.  
153 frames.

## Reel 3

### *Pugh Family Papers cont.*

#### **Alexander Franklin Pugh Papers cont.**

- 0001 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Business Correspondence, Labor Problems,  
1864. 204 frames.
- 0205 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Labor Problems, etc., 1864–1865. 39 frames.
- 0244 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Business Correspondence, 1865. 389 frames.
- 0633 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Personal Bills and Receipts, 1852–1864.  
269 frames.
- 0902 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Augustin Plantation Accounts of Sales,  
1859–1862. 135 frames.

## Reel 4

### *Pugh Family Papers cont.*

#### **Alexander Franklin Pugh Papers cont.**

- 0001 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Ellen M. Pugh, and Cynthia Pugh, Personal  
Correspondence, 1847–1865 and Undated. 56 frames.

### **Alexander Franklin Pugh Bound Volumes**

- 0057 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Miscellaneous Papers Accompanying Diaries, 1852–1864. 137 frames.
- 0209 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Diary, 1852. 47 frames.
- 0256 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Diary, 1853. 82 frames.
- 0338 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Diary, 1854. 79 frames.
- 0417 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Diary, 1855. 71 frames.
- 0488 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Diary, 1856. 81 frames.
- 0569 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Diary, 1857. 78 frames.
- 0647 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Diary, 1858. 75 frames.
- 0722 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Diary, 1864. 216 frames.
- 0938 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Account Book, 1865. 26 frames.
- 0964 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Account Book, Undated. 17 frames.

## **Reel 5**

### ***Pugh Family Papers cont.***

#### **William Whitmell Hill Pugh Papers**

- 0001 Whitmell Hill Pugh, William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Josephine [Nicholls] Pugh, Louisa H. Nicholls, Thomas C. Nicholls, and Fanny H. Pugh, Letters, 1830–1845. 154 frames.
- 0155 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Josephine [Nicholls] Pugh, and Thomas C. Nicholls, Letters, 1846. 118 frames.
- 0273 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Josephine [Nicholls] Pugh, and Martha Nicholls, Letters, 1847. 107 frames.
- 0380 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Josephine [Nicholls] Pugh, Martha Nicholls, Edward Nicholls, Louisa H. Nicholls, and Lawrence Nicholls, Letters, 1848–1850. 152 frames.
- 0532 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Josephine [Nicholls] Pugh, Louisa H. Nicholls, Martha Nicholls, and Lawrence Nicholls, Letters, 1851–1852. 91 frames.
- 0623 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Josephine [Nicholls] Pugh, and Martha Nicholls, Letters, 1853–1855. 190 frames.
- 0813 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Josephine [Nicholls] Pugh, and Martha Nicholls, Letters, 1856–1858. 268 frames.

## Reel 6

### *Pugh Family Papers cont.*

#### **William Whitmell Hill Pugh Papers cont.**

- 0001 William Whitmell Hill Pugh and Josephine [Nicholls] Pugh, Letters, 1859–1865. 275 frames.
- 0276 William Whitmell Hill Pugh and Josephine [Nicholls] Pugh, Letters, before 1865 [Undated]. 235 frames.
- 0511 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Josephine [Nicholls] Pugh, Robert Nicholls, Martha Nicholls, Fannie Pugh, and Louisa H. Nicholls, Letters, Undated. 126 frames.
- 0637 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Political Papers and Correspondence, 1853–1865 and Undated. 108 frames.
- 0745 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Miscellaneous Business Correspondence and Accounts to 1865; Pugh–Seymour Partnership; and Himel–Pugh Partnership, 1852–1865 and Undated. 72 frames.
- 0817 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Business Correspondence, 1839–1862 and Undated. 144 frames.

## Reel 7

### *Pugh Family Papers cont.*

#### **William Whitmell Hill Pugh Papers cont.**

- 0001 Estate of Whitmell H. Pugh, Account Papers, 1837–1839. 139 frames.
- 0140 A. Sidney Robertson, Arkansas Lands and Miscellaneous, 1852–1865. 25 frames.
- 0165 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Miscellaneous Commission Merchant Accounts, 1836–1863. 156 frames.
- 0321 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Mary Pugh, and Maria Pugh, Bill, Invoices, and Receipts, 1846–1860. 198 frames.
- 0519 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Accounts Current with Commission Merchants, 1836–1865. 235 frames.
- 0754 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Legal Documents, 1807–1855. 160 frames.

## Reel 8

### *Pugh Family Papers cont.*

#### **William Whitmell Hill Pugh Papers cont.**

- 0001 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Literary Productions—Biography, ca. 1850–1926 and Undated. 132 frames.
- 0133 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Literary Productions, ca. 1856–1865 and Undated. 17 frames.
- 0150 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Josephine [Nicholls] Pugh, Edward N. Pugh, Martha Nicholls, and Louisa H. Nicholls, Literary Productions and School Papers and Reports, ca. 1837–1877 and Undated. 545 frames.  
0184 Edward N. Pugh, Diary, 1863. 11 frames.  
0197 "Last Island," Undated. 41 frames.  
0238 Josephine [Nicholls] Pugh, Letterbook Diary, 1841–1842. 34 frames.
- 0695 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Accounts with Collins (Grocer), 1860. 38 frames.
- 0733 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Bills, Invoices, Receipts, etc., 1860. 311 frames.

## Reel 9

### *Pugh Family Papers cont.*

#### **William Whitmell Hill Pugh Papers cont.**

- 0001 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Bills, Invoices, Receipts, etc., 1861. 240 frames.
- 0241 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Bills, Invoices, Receipts, etc., 1862. 73 frames.
- 0314 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Tax Receipts, Evaluations, etc., 1851–1865. 51 frames.
- 0365 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Land—Western Louisiana, 1857–1865. 137 frames.

#### **William Whitmell Hill Pugh Bound Volumes**

- 0502 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Account Book, 1838–1877. 323 frames.
- 0825 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Items Removed from Account Book, 1838–1877. 50 frames.
- 0875 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Account Book, 1839–1882. 222 frames.

# Reel 10

## *Pugh Family Papers cont.*

### **William Whitmell Hill Pugh Bound Volumes cont.**

- 0001 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Memorandum Book 1, 1841–1847.  
24 frames.
- 0025 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Memorandum Book 2, Undated. 11 frames.
- 0036 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Memorandum Book 3, 1843. 26 frames.
- 0062 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Memorandum Book 4, 1844. 6 frames.
- 0068 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Memorandum Book 5, 1844–1846.  
25 frames.
- 0093 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Memorandum Book 6, 1846. 21 frames.
- 0114 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Memorandum Book 7, 1846. 22 frames.
- 0136 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Memorandum Book 8, 1846–1848.  
24 frames.
- 0160 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Memorandum Book 9, 1846–1847.  
10 frames.
- 0170 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Memorandum Book 10, 1846–1848,  
Accounts with the Negro Men. 25 frames.
- 0195 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Memorandum Book 11, 1847. 25 frames.
- 0220 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Memorandum Book 12, Cash  
Book, 1847–1849. 18 frames.
- 0238 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Memorandum Book 12, 1848. 12 frames.
- 0250 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Memorandum Book 13, Accounts with the  
Negro Men, 1848. 8 frames.
- 0258 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Memorandum Book 14, Accounts with the  
Negro Men, 1848. 11 frames.
- 0269 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Memorandum Book 15, 1848–1849.  
23 frames.
- 0292 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Memorandum Book 16, Farmers Library and  
Journal of Agriculture, 1846, and Clothing Given Negroes, 1848–1849.  
12 frames.
- 0304 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Memorandum Book 17, 1848–1851.  
47 frames.
- 0351 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Memorandum Book 18, 1850–1852.  
54 frames.
- 0405 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Memorandum Book 19, 1849–1854.  
12 frames.
- 0417 Josephine [Nicholls] Pugh, Memorandum Book 20, Household Accounts  
and Clothing Given Negroes, 1851–1856. 41 frames.

- 0458 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Memorandum Book 21, 1854. 24 frames.
- 0482 William Whitmell Hill Pugh and Josephine [Nicholls] Pugh, Memorandum Book 22, Household Accounts and Clothing Given Negroes, 1856–1858. 35 frames.
- 0517 William Whitmell Hill Pugh and Josephine [Nicholls] Pugh, Memorandum Book 23, Household Accounts and Clothing Given Negroes, 1857–1859. 13 frames.
- 0530 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Memorandum Book 24, 1860. 78 frames.
- 0608 William Whitmell Hill Pugh and Josephine [Nicholls] Pugh, Memorandum Book 25, Household Accounts and Clothing Given Negroes, 1861–1866. 46 frames.
- 0654 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Memorandum Book 26, Diary of Welman F. Pugh, 1861–1862. 23 frames.
- 0677 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Memorandum Book 27, Memoranda of Welman F. Pugh, 1862–1863. 9 frames.
- 0686 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Bills Payable, 1846-1869; Bills Receivable, 1853–1892. 109 frames.
- 0795 Welman F. Pugh, Writing Book, 1861. 9 frames.
- 0804 Welman F. Pugh, Writing Book, 1862. 27 frames.
- 0831 Louisa H. Nicholls, *Poems* (New York: C.S. Francis and Co., 1857). 62 frames.
- 0893 William Whitmell Hill Pugh, Scrapbook of Newsclippings, ca. 1846–1865. 12 frames.
- 0905 Algernon Sidney Robertson, Account Book, 1853-1876. 55 frames.

## Reel 11

### *Pugh Family Papers cont.*

#### **William Whitmell Hill Pugh Bound Volumes cont.**

- 0001 Josephine [Nicholls] Pugh, Album—Literary Productions, ca. 1838–1846. 77 frames.
- 0078 William Flood Flower & Co., Account Book (Journal), 1854–1856. 175 frames.
- 0253 William Flood Flower & Co., Account Book (Ledger B), 1854–1856. 159 frames.
- 0412 Item Removed from William Flood Flower & Co., Account Book (Ledger B), 1854–1856. 22 frames.

#### **Other**

- 0434 List of Omissions from Pugh Family Papers. 1 frame.

## ***"Airlie" Plantation Record Book, 1862, East Carroll Parish, Louisiana***

Among the introductory materials of this collection is a typescript to Dr. James G. Carson of Adams County, Mississippi of an 1846 deed and mortgage for 1,200 acres on the Mississippi River in Carroll Parish, Louisiana, and 60 slaves. A subsequent typescript of a deed of succession by Catherine Carson, widow of Dr. James G. Carson, dated 1868, documents the sale of "Airlie" plantation. Letters of 1951 addressed to Robert C. Reinders concern the local history of Carroll Parish and the Carson family.

The volume designed for the use of overseers by Thomas Affleck is *The Cotton Plantation Record and Account Book, No. 2, Suitable for a force of 80 hands, or under*, Eighth Edition, Revised and Improved (New Orleans: Thomas Affleck, 1859). Near the end of the volume is an article entitled "The Duties of an Overseer." Thomas A. Gallaway was overseer of "Airlie" until July 25, 1862, and Thomas J. Frisby was overseer from October 12, 1862, through the middle of November of that year, when the daily records end. Records had been kept by an unidentified person between the end of July and the middle of October. Financial notes on random pages of the volume credit Dr. James G. Carson.

Daily entries record work done on the plantation, slave activities, landings of steamboats, work on the levee, and weather notes. Entries of June 23–27, 1862, mention the observation of federal gunboats and the bombardment of Vicksburg, Mississippi. Agricultural activities detailed in addition to cotton include the weights of hogs, mutton, and beeves killed; gardening, potatoes, tobacco, peas, wheat, millet, fodder, and corn, trash clearing, plowing, sugar cane, fencing, gathering firewood, and boiling molasses. Items relating to slavery include the work of gangs on the plantation, references to preaching at the Quarter, visits by physicians, illnesses and fevers, holidays, and slave lists. Incidents occurring July 13–22, 1862, record the punishment of five slaves, including women, the jailing of one male in the group, and his running away with two other males, one of whom returned.

Among the slave lists are the amounts of cotton picked daily by individuals, lists of individuals permitted to go visiting from the plantation, and records of items furnished slaves. One list showing the sex, names, ages, and value of 160 slaves corresponds closely to the slave lists in the "Canebrake" Plantation Record Books, 1856–1858, which follow the "Airlie" records. These two collections, both purchased by the Littlefield Fund for the Study of Southern History, are obviously closely related.



0435      Introductory Materials. 26 frames.

### **Bound Volume**

0461      "Airlie," Plantation Record and Account Book, 1862. 116 frames.

### ***"Canebrake" Plantation Record Books, 1856-1858***

These volumes, designed for the use of overseers by Thomas Affleck, document three years in the operation of a cotton plantation possibly owned by Dr. James G. Carson (see the description of "Airlie" Plantation Record Book above). The overseer in 1856 was M.C. Meek. The overseer in 1857 and through most of 1858 was R.S. Diamond. The overseer for the balance of 1858 was F.M. Williams. The volume used in 1856 is *The Cotton Plantation Record and Account Book, No. 2, Suitable for a force of 80 hands, or under*, Third Edition (New Orleans: Weld & Co., 1851). The volume used in 1857 is *The Sugar Plantation Record and Account Book, No. 2, Suitable for a force of 120 hands, or under*, Third Edition (New Orleans: Weld & Co., 1851). The volume used in 1858 is *The Cotton Plantation Record and Account Book, No. 2, Suitable for a force of 80 hands, or under*, Seventh Edition (New Orleans: B.M. Norman, 1857). Although the second volume is titled *Sugar Plantation Record and Account Book*, it mainly documents cotton cultivation.

The slave lists among this collection and the "Airlie" Plantation Record Book, 1862, correspond closely, as do scattered financial notes and references to Dr. Carson. The location of "Canebrake" is unidentified, but a rough plat showing a configuration of parcels of land, buildings, ditches, and a waterway is pasted in the beginning of the 1857 volume (Reel 11, frame 0715). Although the overseers left or were replaced, the daily operation and slave force of the plantation varies little and indeed are very similar to those of "Airlie" plantation during 1862.

Cotton was the major crop, totalling 600 acres on April 5, 1856, and its cultivation occupies a major role in each volume. Corn cultivation was another prominent concern in addition to ditching, work on the levee, gardening, peas, oats, potatoes, sugar cane, boiling molasses, cutting firewood, and fencing. Weights of hogs and beeves killed are noted, as is the arrival of provisions and other stores from Louisville, Kentucky, and other points including Arkansas. The slave force worked in three gangs, which also matches the "Airlie" plantation force. Social activities noted include preaching on Sundays, Negroes' applications to join a congregation, and a list of slaves permitted to attend a wedding at a neighboring plantation. Among the slave lists are amounts of cotton picked daily by individuals and accounts of shoes, boots, cloth, and hats given out, with records including the sizes of shoes and boots.

The running away and disciplining of slaves are noted, as are births, deaths, and illnesses.

0577      Introductory Materials. 5 frames.

### **Bound Volumes**

0582      "Canebrake," Plantation Record and Account Book, 1856. 122 frames.

0704      "Canebrake," Plantation Record and Account Book, 1857. 136 frames.

0840      "Canebrake," Plantation Record and Account Book, 1858. 127 frames.

## **Reel 12**

### ***James Franklin Perry and Stephen Samuel Perry Papers, 1786-1865, Brazoria County, Texas***

The Perry family papers are one of the most outstanding collections in existence on Anglo-American settlement and the transportation of the slave economy to the Brazos (Gulf Coast) region of Texas. The Perrys were among the original colonists of Texas with Stephen F. Austin, to whom they were related. Highlights of the collection cover the Anglo-American settlement, Republican period, and statehood of Texas. Cotton, corn, and sugar cane culture; ranching; slavery; land development; commerce; family life; social matters; education; medicine; and politics are subjects that are extensively documented throughout the collection. The papers are composed of three series: correspondence, financial papers, and bound volumes. Typescripts of the correspondence and of one of the bound volumes have been made by the University of Texas because of the exceptional value of the collection to students of Texas history and the fragility of the originals. These transcripts are microfilmed in conjunction with the original papers.

James Franklin Perry (1790–1853) married Emily [Austin] Bryan (1795–1851) in 1824 in Potosi, Missouri. Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry already had four children, William Joel (1815–1903), Moses Austin (1817–1895), Guy M. (1821–1901), and Mary (1822–1833). She would bear four more before the family moved to Texas: Stephen Samuel (1825–1874), Emily R. (1826–1827), Eliza (1828–1862), and James E. (1830–1831). Another son and daughter, Henry Austin (1831–1853) and Cecelia (1835–1836), would be born in Texas.

Through the auspices of Emily's brother, Stephen F. Austin, Perry received grants during 1829 totalling 12 leagues of land in the Department of the Brazos, including 45 labors of farm land and 255 labors of grazing land equal to 53,100 acres. During 1830, he made a tour of inspection to the colony founded on the Brazos and Colorado Rivers in the southeastern region of Texas, then part of

the Republic of Mexico. By September 1831, James Franklin Perry had wound up his affairs in Missouri and established a store at San Felipe de Austin with William W. Hunter. Shortly thereafter, Perry and his family took up residence on a portion of the grant fronting on Pleasant Bayou, a tributary of Chocolate Bayou, near Galveston Bay. By the end of 1832, Perry had established his permanent home at Peach Point, ten miles below Brazoria and west of the Brazos, although the Pleasant Bayou property was maintained as a stock farm.

Earliest papers stem from members of the Austin, Bryan, and Perry families in western Pennsylvania and the frontier areas of Ohio and Missouri. Moses Austin was operating lead mines in Missouri before the Louisiana Purchase. Later, James Franklin Perry was also involved in storekeeping and minerals extraction in and around Potosi, Missouri. Between 1827 and 1830, Perry availed himself of slave labor to work the lead mines; included are a memorandum book, some accounts of hire, and sales agreements relating to this period.

Papers of Stephen F. Austin relating to Texas occur as early as 1824 and continue through his death in 1836. A small memorandum book filed among the correspondence relates the 1830 voyage of James Franklin Perry to and from Texas, with a record of his impressions of the primitive settlements there. A list of 260 persons receiving title in Austin's colony from 1830 to 1832 was made in 1838.

Texas plantation accounts exist among both the correspondence and financial papers beginning as early as 1832 and continuing throughout the collection. Livestock raising, corn, sweet potatoes, melons, and gardening were vital to maintaining the health and well-being of the Perrys and their slave force, and often provided revenue as well. During 1835, James Franklin Perry sold 44 bales of cotton in New Orleans, Louisiana. In 1836, he sold 48 bales at the same port. In later years the cotton crop would average over 100 bales. Toward the end of the 1840s and on, sugar cane was also grown extensively at Peach Point as a staple crop. Among the bound volumes, a daybook dating 1837-1855 helps to round out the agricultural record preserved in the correspondence. Account books, ledgers, and a register of Negroes also contribute to this record.

Slavery was essential to the ante-bellum experience at Peach Point. Records within the manuscript volumes reveal the daily regimen of the slaves, their family histories, and accounts kept for them. The weights of cotton picked by individuals were noted as were crops made for themselves. Illnesses among the bondsmen are noted, as are births and deaths. Correspondence reflects the close relations between the masters and their servants, including the occasional deep sense of loss on the death of a trusted slave. The purchase, sale, and hiring of slaves were also recorded in papers among the

correspondence series. Overseers' records and letters reveal conditions of the slave force and also provide many insights on the role of the plantation overseer. A slave named William, who was raised at Perry's Pleasant Bayou operation, was hired back from General McLeod in 1859 after William created difficulties for the general in Galveston. McLeod urged Perry in a letter of May 28, 1859, to have Uncle Simon take William under his charge again and "teach him his duty, and to do what is right." Subsequent correspondence revealed the death of Simon from natural causes and an attempt by William to "cut" Perry's overseer.

Bills of lading, accounts, prices current, and factor's correspondence throughout the correspondence and financial papers also portray commercial conditions in New Orleans, Galveston, and Brazoria. The availability of credit and the intricacies of currency at various times are of frequent concern to the Perrys. Shipping conditions on coastal and long-distance lines are also detailed, including freights, lengths of passage, insurance, and the loss of ships.

Land development was also a fundamental occupation of the Perrys. Frequent correspondents on these matters included Henry Austin, George Hammeken, Matthew Hopkins, and General A. Somervell. Records from the development of the town of Quintana and the island of San Luis are especially rich. Quintana was built at the mouth of the Brazos, which a petition and letters of early 1839 reveal was the subject of great hopes, including a possible customs house. San Luis was a neighbor of Galveston and rival for the site of the great commercial entrepôt of the Gulf Coast. Before a hurricane demolished the town and closed the harbor in 1843, San Luis boasted blocks of houses, a newspaper, immense warehouses, and a mule-driven cotton press. A bound volume details the stake of the Perrys in this enterprise and the sale of lots there.

Correspondence with a number of business associates is regular and often colorful. Henry Austin was a cousin of Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry and was in frequent contact regarding the visit of prospective emigrants from Southern states. George Hammeken was an extremely visionary individual whose insightful letters are full of wit as well as observations on business matters and social life. One letter of Hammeken's to Guy M. Bryan, on April 16, 1845, revealed perhaps in jest, that a "*Doctrine: Article 1st* Celibacy is a Crime—*Article 2nd* Slavery is not a Crime." Matthew Hopkins managed the sales of lots at San Luis and wrote frequently of the needs and progress being made in the development of that town. General A. Somervell, who earned his rank under Sam Houston in the Texas Revolution, joined in a successor firm to Perry & Hunter and was a longtime debtor and friend to the Perrys. Somervell's frequent letters reveal his efforts to sell land and other matters.

Personal correspondence is very rich throughout the correspondence series. Letters concern both the East and West, but center on Texas. Letters of Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, Eliza Perry, and Sarah [Brown] Perry portray the life of women, their roles on the plantation, and other matters. Relatives and friends from Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Iowa wrote often to members of the Perry family. Guy M. Bryan and Stephen Samuel Perry attended Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio. A particular friend of Guy M. Bryan's at Kenyon was Rutherford B. Hayes, who corresponded with both Guy and Stephen, often on political points, and made a visit to Peach Point in 1848, which is recounted in Hayes' diary. Eliza Perry also went East to school, attending a succession of academies before she was forced to leave because of a diabetic condition. This condition would plague her for the rest of her life and necessitate frequent consultations with physicians that reveal much on ante-bellum medicine. Henry Austin Perry was a graduate of Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut. Both he and his father fell victim to a yellow fever epidemic in Biloxi, Mississippi, while escorting Eliza at a medical institution at that place.

Stephen Samuel Perry inherited Peach Point and continued operations there. He married Sarah [Brown] Perry, his first cousin from Ohio, and eventually brought her brother Hiram Brown out to help superintend operations. Correspondence from her family reveals conditions in Iowa, where they moved from Ohio, and developing conflicts over the institution of slavery.

[N.B. Extensive papers and volumes dating 1866–1940 have not been microfilmed with this series, but will be included in a forthcoming series of post-bellum plantation records. Researchers should note that numerous related collections on early Texas history are available on site at the Barker Texas History Center. These collections were not selected for inclusion in this edition because they only incidentally document plantation affairs.

A few previously separate Perry family collections were integrated with the main collection for this edition. Volumes I and II were formerly included in the Hallie B. Bryan Perry Papers; Series B of the Perry Papers has been integrated with the papers of Series A (although the typescript of Series B is not integrated); and the Music Book of Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, together with two folders labelled Perry Papers, are accessioned in the James Perry Bryan Papers, but have been included in this microfilm publication. Researchers may consult "The History of a Texas Slave Plantation, 1831–1863," by Abigail Curlee, *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* XXVI (October 1922), reprinted in *Plantation, Town, and County: Essays on the Local History of American Slave Society*, by Elinor Miller and Eugene D. Genovese, eds. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1974) and "A Study of Texas Slave Plantations, 1822–1865," by Abigail Curlee (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Texas, Austin, Texas, 1932).]

0001      Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

## Correspondence

- 0003      Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume I, 1786–1829.  
274 frames.
- 0277      Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume I, 1786–1829.  
390 frames.
- 0278      Maria Austin, 1786. 4 frames.
- 0283      Stephen F. Austin, 1800 and Undated. 2 frames.
- 0285      Moses Austin, 1803. 3 frames.
- 0288      Moses Austin, 1807. 3 frames.
- 0291      Moses Austin, 1809. 3 frames.
- 0294      Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, 1813. 9 frames.
- 0303      James Franklin Perry, 1814. 3 frames.
- 0306      James Franklin Perry and James Bryan, 1815. 11 frames.
- 0317      James Franklin Perry and James Bryan, 1816. 7 frames.
- 0324      James Franklin Perry and James Bryan, 1817. 25 frames.
- 0349      James Bryan, Stephen F. Austin, and James Franklin Perry,  
1818. 22 frames.
- 0371      Moses Austin, 1819. 3 frames.
- 0374      James Franklin Perry, 1820. 4 frames.
- 0378      James Franklin Perry, 1821. 5 frames.
- 0383      James Franklin Perry and Eliza Perry, 1822. 13 frames.
- 0396      James Franklin Perry, 1823. 11 frames.
- 0407      James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, and Stephen F.  
Austin, 1824. 45 frames.
- 0452      James Franklin Perry and Stephen F. Austin, 1825. 18 frames.
- 0470      James Franklin Perry and Mary Austin, 1826. 32 frames.
- 0502      James Franklin Perry, Samuel Perry, and Stephen F. Austin,  
1827. 51 frames.
- 0553      James Franklin Perry and Stephen F. Austin, 1828. 51 frames.
- 0604      James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, and Stephen F.  
Austin, 1829. 63 frames.
- 0667      Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume II, 1830–1831.  
220 frames.
- 0887      Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume II, 1830–1831.  
295 frames.
- 0888      James Franklin Perry and Stephen F. Austin, January–May 1830.  
96 frames.
- 0984      James Franklin Perry, June–December 1830. 95 frames.
- 1079      James Franklin Perry and Moses A. Bryan, January–May 1831.  
47 frames.

- 1126 James Franklin Perry and Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, June–September 1831. 26 frames.
- 1152 James Franklin Perry and Stephen F. Austin, October–December 1831. 30 frames.

## Reel 13

### *James Franklin Perry and Stephen Samuel Perry Papers cont.*

#### **Correspondence cont.**

- 0001 Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume III, 1832–1834. 308 frames.
- 0309 Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume III, 1832–1834. 409 frames.
- 0311 James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, and Stephen F. Austin, January–May 1832. 69 frames.
- 0380 James Franklin Perry and Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, June–December 1832. 65 frames.
- 0445 James Franklin Perry, January–March 1833. 65 frames.
- 0510 James Franklin Perry and Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, April–July 1833. 56 frames.
- 0566 James Franklin Perry, August–December 1833. 65 frames.
- 0631 James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, and Stephen Samuel Perry, January–May 1834. 40 frames.
- 0671 James Franklin Perry, June–December 1834. 47 frames.

## Reel 14

### *James Franklin Perry and Stephen Samuel Perry Papers cont.*

#### **Correspondence cont.**

- 0001 Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume IV, 1835–1836. 210 frames.
- 0211 Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume IV, 1835–1836. 258 frames.
- 0213 James Franklin Perry and Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, January–June 1835. 43 frames.

- 0256 James Franklin Perry, July–December 1835. 43 frames.
- 0299 James Franklin Perry and Moses Austin Bryan, January–March 1836. 62 frames.
- 0361 James Franklin Perry and Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, April–June 1836. 58 frames.
- 0419 James Franklin Perry, July–December 1836. 50 frames.
- 0469 Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume V, 1837. 216 frames.
- 0685 Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume V, 1837. 247 frames.
- 0687 James Franklin Perry and Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, January–March 1837. 56 frames.
- 0743 James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, and Moses Austin Bryan, April–June 1837. 63 frames.
- 0806 James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, Guy M. Bryan, and Moses Austin Bryan, July–August 1837. 54 frames.
- 0860 James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, Moses Austin Bryan, and Guy M. Bryan, September–December 1837. 72 frames.

## Reel 15

### *James Franklin Perry and Stephen Samuel Perry Papers cont.*

#### Correspondence cont.

- 0001 Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume VI, 1838–February 1839. 274 frames.
- 0275 Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume VI, 1838–February 1839. 345 frames.
- 0277 James Franklin Perry, January–March 1838. 68 frames.
- 0345 James Franklin Perry and Guy M. Bryan, April–May 1838. 67 frames.
- 0412 James Franklin Perry, June–August 1838. 50 frames.
- 0462 James Franklin Perry, Guy M. Bryan, and Moses Austin Bryan, September–December 1838. 60 frames.
- 0522 James Franklin Perry, January 1839. 57 frames.
- 0579 James Franklin Perry, February 1839. 41 frames.
- 0620 Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume VII, February–December 1839. 221 frames.
- 0841 Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume VII, February–December 1839. 291 frames.



- 0843 James Franklin Perry and Guy M. Bryan, February–March 1839. 62 frames.
- 0905 James Franklin Perry, April–May 1839. 52 frames.
- 0957 James Franklin Perry and Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, June–July 1839. 50 frames.
- 1007 James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, and Moses Austin Bryan, August–October 1839. 56 frames.
- 1063 James Franklin Perry, Moses Austin Bryan, Stephen Samuel Perry, and Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, November–December 1839. 69 frames.

## Reel 16

### *James Franklin Perry and Stephen Samuel Perry Papers cont.*

#### **Correspondence cont.**

- 0001 Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume VIII, January–September 1840. 256 frames.
- 0257 Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume VIII, January–September 1840. 342 frames.
- 0259 James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, William Joel Bryan, and Moses Austin Bryan, January–February 1840 (1). 52 frames.
- 0311 James Franklin Perry, January–February 1840 (2). 36 frames.
- 0347 James Franklin Perry, Eliza Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, and Guy M. Bryan, March–May 1840. 80 frames.
- 0427 James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, Guy M. Bryan, Moses Austin Bryan, and William Joel Bryan, June–July 1840. 78 frames.
- 0505 James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, Moses Austin Bryan, Stephen Samuel Perry, and Eliza Perry, August–September 1840. 94 frames.
- 0599 Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume IX, October 1840–1841. 284 frames.
- 0883 Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume IX, October 1840–1841. 299 frames.
- 0885 James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, William Joel Bryan, Moses Austin Bryan, Guy M. Bryan, and Eliza Perry, October–November 1840. 76 frames.

- 0961 James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, Eliza Perry, and Moses Austin Bryan, December 1840. 42 frames.
- 1003 James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, Eliza Perry, Moses Austin Bryan, and Guy M. Bryan, January–April 1841. 43 frames.
- 1046 James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, Guy M. Bryan, and Eliza Perry, May–August 1841. 66 frames.
- 1112 James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, Eliza Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, Guy M. Bryan, Moses Austin Bryan, and William Joel Bryan, September–December 1841. 70 frames.

## Reel 17

### *James Franklin Perry and Stephen Samuel Perry Papers cont.*

#### Correspondence cont.

- 0001 Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume X, 1842–August 1843. 290 frames.
- 0291 Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume X, 1842–August 1843. 309 frames.
- 0293 James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, Guy M. Bryan, Eliza Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, January–March 1842. 66 frames.
- 0359 James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, Eliza Perry, Guy M. Bryan, and Stephen Samuel Perry, April–July 1842. 55 frames.
- 0414 James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, Eliza Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, Guy M. Bryan, August–December 1842. 44 frames.
- 0458 James Franklin Perry and Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, January–April 1843. 83 frames.
- 0541 James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, and Guy M. Bryan, May–August 1843. 59 frames.
- 0600 Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume XI, September 1843–1844. 226 frames.
- 0826 Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume XI, September 1843–1844. 235 frames.

- 0828 James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, Eliza Perry, and Guy M. Bryan, September–October 1843. 50 frames.
- 0878 James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, and Stephen Samuel Perry, November–December 1843. 38 frames.
- 0916 James Franklin Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, Guy M. Bryan, and Eliza Perry, January–June 1844. 75 frames.
- 0991 James Franklin Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, Guy M. Bryan, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, and Moses Austin Bryan, July–December 1844. 70 frames.

## Reel 18

### *James Franklin Perry and Stephen Samuel Perry Papers cont.*

#### **Correspondence cont.**

- 0001 Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume XII, 1845. 188 frames.
- 0189 Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume XII, 1845. 246 frames.
- 0191 James Franklin Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, and Moses Austin Bryan, January–March 1845. 48 frames.
- 0239 James Franklin Perry, Guy M. Bryan, Stephen Samuel Bryan, and Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, April–May 1845. 74 frames.
- 0313 James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, Moses Austin Bryan, and Stephen Samuel Bryan, June–August 1845. 48 frames.
- 0361 James Franklin Perry and Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, September–November 1845. 51 frames.
- 0412 James Franklin Perry, December 1845. 23 frames.
- 0435 Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume XIII, January–June 1846. 184 frames.
- 0619 Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume XIII, January–June 1846. 218 frames.
- 0621 James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, Guy M. Bryan, and Stephen Samuel Perry, January–February 1846. 82 frames.
- 0703 James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, Guy M. Bryan, and Stephen Samuel Perry, March–April 1846. 52 frames.
- 0755 James Franklin Perry and Stephen Samuel Perry, May–June 1846. 82 frames.

# Reel 19

## *James Franklin Perry and Stephen Samuel Perry Papers cont.*

### **Correspondence cont.**

- 0001    Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume XIV, July–December 1846. 91 frames.
- 0092    Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume XIV, July–December 1846. 119 frames.
- 0094    James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, and Guy M. Bryan, July–August 1846. 51 frames.
- 0145    James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, and Guy M. Bryan, September–December 1846. 66 frames.
- 0211    Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume XV, 1847–1848. 253 frames.
- 0464    Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume XV, 1847–1848. 334 frames.
- 0466    James Franklin Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, Guy M. Bryan, Eliza Perry, and Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, January–March 1847. 47 frames.
- 0513    James Franklin Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, and Guy M. Bryan, April–June 1847. 51 frames.
- 0564    James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, Eliza Perry, Henry Austin Perry, Guy M. Bryan, and Moses Austin Bryan, July–December 1847. 70 frames.
- 0634    James Franklin Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, Moses Austin Bryan, and Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, January–March 1848. 58 frames.
- 0692    James Franklin Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, Henry Austin Perry, and Eliza Perry, April–July 1848. 51 frames.
- 0743    James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, Henry Austin Perry, Moses Austin Bryan, and Guy M. Bryan, August–December 1848. 55 frames.

## Reel 20

### *James Franklin Perry and Stephen Samuel Perry Papers cont.*

#### **Correspondence cont.**

- 0001      Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume XVI, 1849–April 1850.  
240 frames.
- 0241      Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume XVI, 1849–April  
1850. 277 frames.
- 0243      James Franklin Perry, Moses Austin Bryan, Stephen Samuel  
Perry, and Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, January–March 1849.  
41 frames.
- 0284      James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, and Stephen  
Samuel Perry, April–July 1849. 47 frames.
- 0331      James Franklin Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, Guy M. Bryan,  
Eliza Perry, Henry Austin Perry, and Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry,  
August–December 1849. 67 frames.
- 0398      James Franklin Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, Eliza Perry, Emily  
[Austin Bryan] Perry, and Henry Austin Perry, January 1850.  
40 frames.
- 0438      James Franklin Perry, Eliza Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry,  
Charles F. Irwin, Henry Austin Perry, and Emily [Austin Bryan]  
Perry, February–April 1850. 80 frames.
- 0518      Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume XVII, May 1850–April  
1851. 193 frames.
- 0711      Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume XVII, May 1850–April  
1851. 236 frames.
- 0713      James Franklin Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, and Guy M. Bryan,  
May–June 1850. 47 frames.
- 0760      James Franklin Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, and Sarah [Brown]  
Perry, July–September 1850. 49 frames.
- 0809      James Franklin Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, Emily [Austin  
Bryan] Perry, and Eliza Perry, October–December 1850.  
43 frames.
- 0852      James Franklin Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, Eliza Perry, Emily  
[Austin Bryan] Perry, Henry Austin Perry, and Guy M. Bryan,  
January–April 1850. 95 frames.

## Reel 21

### *James Franklin Perry and Stephen Samuel Perry Papers cont.*

#### **Correspondence cont.**

- 0001 Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume XVIII, May–December 1851. 198 frames.
- 0199 Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume XVIII, May–December 1851. 231 frames.
- 0201 James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, Henry Austin Perry, William Joel Bryan, and Eliza Perry, May 1851. 39 frames.
- 0240 James Franklin Perry, Guy M. Bryan, William Joel Bryan, Stephen Samuel Perry, Eliza Perry, and Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, June–July 1851. 51 frames.
- 0291 James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, Eliza Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, Henry Austin Perry, and Guy M. Bryan, August–October 1851. 67 frames.
- 0358 James Franklin Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, and Henry Austin Perry, November–December 1851. 72 frames.
- 0430 Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume XIX, 1852. 248 frames.
- 0678 Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume XIX, 1852. 231 frames.
- 0680 James Franklin Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, Guy M. Bryan, and Henry Austin Perry, January–April 1852. 86 frames.
- 0766 James Franklin Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, Eliza Perry, Guy M. Bryan, and Henry Austin Perry, May–September 1852. 92 frames.
- 0858 James Franklin Perry, Henry Austin Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, and Guy M. Bryan, October–December 1852. 92 frames.

## Reel 22

### *James Franklin Perry and Stephen Samuel Perry Papers cont.*

#### **Correspondence cont.**

- 0001 Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume XX, 1853. 384 frames.
- 0385 Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume XX, 1853. 435 frames.

- 0387 James Franklin Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, Henry Austin Perry, and Eliza Perry, January–March 1853. 179 frames.
- 0566 James Franklin Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, Sarah [Brown] Perry, Eliza Perry, Guy M. Bryan, and Henry Austin Perry, April–August 1853. 136 frames.
- 0702 James Franklin Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, Sarah [Brown] Perry, Guy M. Bryan, Moses Austin Bryan, William Joel Bryan, Henry A. Perry, and Eliza Perry, September–December 1853. 218 frames.

## Reel 23

### *James Franklin Perry and Stephen Samuel Perry Papers cont.*

#### **Correspondence cont.**

- 0001 Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume XXI, January–July 1854. 246 frames.
- 0247 Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume XXI, January–July 1854. 256 frames.
- 0249 Stephen Samuel Perry, Guy M. Bryan, and Moses Austin Bryan, January 1854. 51 frames.
- 0300 Stephen Samuel Perry, Eliza Perry, and Guy M. Bryan, February–March 1854. 67 frames.
- 0367 Stephen Samuel Perry, Eliza Perry, and Guy M. Bryan, April–May 1854. 63 frames.
- 0430 Stephen Samuel Perry, Eliza Perry, and Guy M. Bryan, June–July 1854. 73 frames.
- 0503 Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume XXII, August 1854–April 1855. 213 frames.
- 0716 Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume XXII, August 1854–April 1855. 232 frames.
- 0718 Stephen Samuel Perry, Sarah [Brown] Perry, Eliza Perry, Guy M. Bryan, and Moses Austin Bryan, August–September 1854. 74 frames.
- 0792 Stephen Samuel Perry, Sarah [Brown] Perry, and Charles F. Irwin, October–December 1854. 47 frames.
- 0839 Stephen Samuel Perry, Eliza Perry, and Charles F. Irwin, January–February 1855. 58 frames.
- 0897 Stephen Samuel Perry and Charles F. Irwin, March–April 1855. 51 frames.

## Reel 24

### *James Franklin Perry and Stephen Samuel Perry Papers cont.*

#### **Correspondence cont.**

- 0001 Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume XXIII, May–December 1855. 197 frames.
- 0198 Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume XXIII, May–December 1855. 235 frames.
- 0200 Stephen Samuel Perry, Eliza Perry, Guy M. Bryan, and Charles F. Irwin, May–July 1855. 108 frames.
- 0308 Stephen Samuel Perry, Eliza Perry, Guy M. Bryan, Moses Austin Bryan, and Charles F. Irwin, August–December 1855. 125 frames.
- 0433 Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume XXIV, January–June 1856. 227 frames.
- 0660 Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume XXIV, January–June 1856. 243 frames.
- 0662 Stephen Samuel Perry, Eliza Perry, Guy M. Bryan, Moses Austin Bryan, and Charles F. Irwin, January–March 1856. 119 frames.
- 0781 Stephen Samuel Perry, Eliza Perry, and Guy M. Bryan, April 1856. 64 frames.
- 0845 Stephen Samuel Perry and Emily Perry, May–June 1856. 58 frames.

## Reel 25

### *James Franklin Perry and Stephen Samuel Perry Papers cont.*

#### **Correspondence cont.**

- 0001 Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume XXV, July 1856–June 1857. 215 frames.
- 0216 Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume XXV, July 1856–June 1857. 243 frames.
- 0218 Stephen Samuel Perry, Guy M. Bryan, and Charles F. Irwin, July–December 1856. 89 frames.
- 0307 Stephen Samuel Perry and Eliza Perry, January–February 1857. 72 frames.



- 0379 Stephen Samuel Perry and Sarah [Brown] Perry, March–June 1857. 80 frames.
- 0459 Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume XXVI, July 1857–December 1858. 240 frames.
- 0699 Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume XXVI, July 1857–December 1858. 253 frames.
- 0701 Stephen Samuel Perry, Sarah [Brown] Perry, Eliza Perry, William Joel Bryan, Moses Austin Bryan, and Guy M. Bryan, July 1857–February 1858. 103 frames.
- 0804 Stephen Samuel Perry, Guy M. Bryan, and Eliza Perry, March–June 1858. 84 frames.
- 0888 Stephen Samuel Perry, July–December 1858. 64 frames.
- 0952 Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume XXVII, January–April 1859. 150 frames.
- 1102 Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume XXVII, January–April 1859. 165 frames.
- 1104 Stephen Samuel Perry and Eliza Perry, January–February 1859. 94 frames.
- 1198 Stephen Samuel Perry, Eliza Perry, William Joel Bryan, Moses Austin Bryan, and Guy M. Bryan, March–April 1859. 69 frames.

## Reel 26

### *James Franklin Perry and Stephen Samuel Perry Papers cont.*

#### **Correspondence cont.**

- 0001 Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume XXVIII, May 1859–December 1861. 107 frames.
- 0108 Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume XXVIII, May 1859–December 1861. 608 frames.
- 0110 Stephen Samuel Perry, Eliza Perry, William Joel Bryan, Moses Austin Bryan, and Guy M. Bryan, May–July 1859. 98 frames.
- 0208 Stephen Samuel Perry, Guy M. Bryan, and Eliza Perry, August–December 1859. 86 frames.
- 0294 Stephen Samuel Perry, January–April 1860. 111 frames.
- 0405 Stephen Samuel Perry, May–December 1860. 120 frames.
- 0525 Stephen Samuel Perry, January–June 1861. 94 frames.
- 0619 Stephen Samuel Perry, Sarah [Brown] Perry, and Guy M. Bryan, July–December 1861. 97 frames.

## Reel 27

### *James Franklin Perry and Stephen Samuel Perry Papers cont.*

#### **Correspondence cont.**

- 0001 Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume XXIX, 1862–1864.  
118 frames.
- 0119 Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume XXIX, 1862–1864.  
336 frames.
  - 0121 Stephen Samuel Perry and Guy M. Bryan, January 1862.  
40 frames.
  - 0161 Stephen Samuel Perry, February–April 1862. 40 frames.
  - 0201 Stephen Samuel Perry and Sarah [Brown] Perry, May–December  
1862. 96 frames.
  - 0297 Stephen Samuel Perry and Sarah [Brown] Perry, January–July  
1863. 36 frames.
  - 0333 Stephen Samuel Perry and Sarah [Brown] Perry,  
August–December 1863. 53 frames.
  - 0386 Stephen Samuel Perry, Guy M. Bryan, and Sarah [Brown] Perry,  
1864. 69 frames.
- 0455 Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume XXX, 1865. 119 frames.
- 0574 Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume XXX, 1865.  
281 frames.
  - 0576 Stephen Samuel Perry and Sarah [Brown] Perry, January–August  
1865. 82 frames.
  - 0656 Stephen Samuel Perry, Sarah [Brown] Perry, and Guy M. Bryan,  
September–December 1865. 79 frames.

## Reel 28

### *James Franklin Perry and Stephen Samuel Perry Papers cont.*

#### **Correspondence cont.**

- 0001 Typescript—Series A Correspondence, Volume XXXVIII, Undated.  
276 frames.
- 0277 Papers—Series A and B Correspondence, Volume XXXVIII, Undated.  
790 frames.

- 0279 James Franklin Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, Sarah [Brown] Perry, Guy M. Bryan, Eliza Perry, and William Joel Bryan, Undated. 119 frames.
- 0398 James Franklin Perry, Eliza Perry, Guy M. Bryan, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, and Sarah [Brown] Perry, Undated. 112 frames.
- 0510 Sarah [Brown] Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, Eliza Perry, James Franklin Perry, and Henry A. Perry, Undated. 122 frames.
- 0632 Sarah [Brown] Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, Charles B. Perry, James F. Perry, Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, Stephen F. Austin, James Franklin Perry, William Joel Bryan, Guy M. Bryan, and Eliza Perry, Undated. 111 frames.
- 0743 Eliza Perry, Sarah [Brown] Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, Charles F. Irwin, and James Franklin Perry, Undated. 131 frames.
- 0874 James Franklin Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, Eliza Perry, Guy M. Bryan, and Charles B. Perry, Undated. 193 frames.

## Reel 29

### *James Franklin Perry and Stephen Samuel Perry Papers cont.*

#### **Correspondence cont.**

- 0001 Typescript—Series B Correspondence, 1815–1863 [Papers are interfiled with Series A Correspondence]. 193 frames.

#### **Financial Papers**

- 0194 Stephen F. Austin, James Franklin Perry, and Stephen Samuel Perry, 1824–1859 and Undated. 40 frames.
- 0235 James Franklin Perry and Stephen Samuel Perry, Price Lists, Legal Documents, and Printed Materials, 1838–1865. 27 frames.
- 0262 Stephen Samuel Perry, Check Book, 1860–1870. 86 frames.

#### **Bound Volumes—Undersize**

- 0348 James Franklin Perry, Account Book, 1810–1813. 28 frames.
- 0376 James Franklin Perry, Memorandum Book, 1827–1830. 17 frames.
- 0393 Henry Austin Perry, Memorandum Book, ca. 1836. 4 frames.
- 0397 Stephen Samuel Perry, Account Book, 1854. 7 frames.

### **Bound Volumes**

- 0404      Typescript—Series A Letter Book, Account Papers Calendar, and Miscellaneous Addenda, Volume XXXIX, 1831–1847. 116 frames.
- 0520      James Franklin Perry and William Hunter, Letter Book for Perry & Hunter and Personal Letters, 1831–1847. 79 frames.
- 0597      James Franklin Perry, Account Book, 1830–1838. 235 frames.

## **Reel 30**

### ***James Franklin Perry and Stephen Samuel Perry Papers cont.***

#### **Bound Volumes cont.**

- 0001      James Franklin Perry and Stephen Samuel Perry, Day Book, 1837–1855. 312 frames.
- 0313      James Franklin Perry, Ledger [Perry & Hunter], 1830. 71 frames.
- 0384      James Franklin Perry, Ledger [Perry & Hunter], 1831–1832. 251 frames.
- 0635      James Franklin Perry, Ledger [Perry & Hunter], 1833–1834. 223 frames.
- 0858      James Franklin Perry and Stephen Samuel Perry, Ledger, 1836–1874, and Register of Negroes, 1829–1859. 241 frames.

## **Reel 31**

### ***James Franklin Perry and Stephen Samuel Perry Papers cont.***

#### **Bound Volumes cont.**

- 0001      James Franklin Perry and Stephen Samuel Perry, Cotton Accounts and Plantation Journal, 1839–1851. 181 frames.
- 0182      James Franklin Perry, Plot of San Luis and Lots Sold, 1841–1852. 112 frames.
- 0294      Stephen Samuel Perry, Order Book of Second Battalion, 4th Regiment, Texas Volunteers, 1861–1862. 29 frames.

### ***James Perry Bryan Papers***

#### **Bound Volume**

- 0323      Emily [Austin Bryan] Perry, Music Book, 1819. 90 frames.

## **Papers**

- 0413 Stephen F. Austin, James Franklin Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, Guy M. Bryan, Eliza Perry, and James Perry Bryan, Correspondence, 1828–1865. 155 frames.
- 0569 James Franklin Perry, Stephen Samuel Perry, and Henry A. Perry, Financial Documents, 1837–1865. 23 frames.

## **Other**

- 0591 List of Omissions from the James Franklin Perry and Stephen Samuel Perry Papers. 1 frame.

### ***Preston Rose Papers, 1832–1893, Victoria County, Texas***

Preston Rose accompanied his father, William P. Rose, from Mississippi to Louisiana in 1839 (where they remained until the spring of 1840), before removing to Harrison County, Texas. Preston Rose ultimately settled in Victoria County, southeastern Texas, with his wife, Mary Ann Rose. The Preston Rose Papers consist of four series: general correspondence, business records, court cases, and land records.

General correspondence, 1841–1889, relates to agriculture, cotton and corn culture, ranching, finance, social matters, education, and land sales. Letters to Preston from his brother (John W. Rose), father (William P. Rose), brother-in-law (John W. Scott), and others concern plantation activities, business conditions, and the mounting indebtedness of William P. Rose. Letters to Mary Ann Rose also discuss family and plantation matters. Preston Rose and a slave named Robert F. Rose joined the California Gold Rush in 1849, leaving his wife in charge of the plantation for two years. His descriptions in letters to her of travel through Mexico, the wonders of San Francisco, and life in the mining camps are particularly evocative. Subsequent letters of 1852 and 1855 reveal that the former slave, Robert F. Rose, had remained in California and was negotiating with Preston Rose for the purchase of his family, who were still slaves of Preston Rose in Texas. Following the death of Preston Rose, ca. 1860, correspondence of Mary Ann Rose is primarily from women detailing social matters in Texas and Virginia. Among the contents are letters and military papers addressed to J.W. Ratchford, including a letter of recommendation from D.H. Hill and J.B. Hood.

Business records, 1838–1893, include the sales of cotton, purchase of supplies, purchase of slaves, and promissory notes. Early papers include notices of elections and other records from the Republic of Texas, as well as slave purchases in New Orleans, Louisiana, and Mississippi dated November 18, 1844. Prices current and numerous accounts from cotton, cattle, corn, and

pecan sales document business at the ports of New Orleans and Shreveport, Louisiana, and Indianola and Port Lavaca, Texas. Property belonging to the estate of Preston Rose, ca. 1860, included 42 slaves, livestock, and 11,184 acres in Victoria County, Texas. Business records also contain receipts for schooling and music lessons.

Court cases, 1847–1876, concern slaves brought from Mississippi and various other matters. Interrogatories, depositions, promissory notes, and lawyers' correspondence detail the purchase of numerous slaves in Mississippi by William P. Rose, the seizure and sale of slaves for nonpayment of debts, the transfer of slaves to shelter them from seizure, the increase of these slaves over the intervening years, and facts on the immigration of members of the Rose family to Texas with slaves. The deposition of George M. Barnes relative to the standing of William P. Rose in the Mississippi community prior to his departure, ca. 1839, contains the comments "I never heard anything about Rose's credit being questioned until after he killed Foot's Negro . . . swore he would never live in no country if he could not be permitted to kill a Negro with impunity to protect his own property. . . ."

Land records, 1832–1882, consist of deeds and sales contracts for land in Texas. Deeds also reveal the cultivation of some sugar cane in Victoria County during 1847. Other land records concern Hiram G. Austin as the infant heir of Richard H. Austin in 1856, and a contract between Ferdinand Guerrero of Paris, France, and Hiram G. Austin for the joint operation of a cattle ranch in Victoria County during 1882.

0592      Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

## **Papers**

- 0594      Preston Rose and Mary Ann Rose, General Correspondence, 1841–1854. 156 frames.
- 0750      Preston Rose, Mary Ann Rose, and J.W. Ratchford, General Correspondence, 1855–1889 and Undated. 160 frames.

## **Reel 32**

### ***Preston Rose Papers cont.***

#### **Papers cont.**

- 0001      Preston Rose and Mary Ann Rose, Business Records, 1838–1854. 116 frames.
- 0117      Preston Rose, Business Records, 1855–1858. 149 frames.
- 0266      Preston Rose, Business Records, 1859–1860. 119 frames.

- 0385 Mary Ann Rose, Hiram G. Austin, Frank Rose, and Preston R. Austin, Business Records, 1861–1893. 167 frames.
- 0552 Preston Rose and William P. Rose, Court Cases, 1847–1876 and Undated. 138 frames.
- 0690 Preston Rose, Land Records, 1832–1882. 152 frames.

**Papers—Other**

- 0842 Photographs, Undated. 2 frames.

**Papers—Oversize**

- 0844 Preston Rose, 1841–1859. 22 frames.

## Reel 33

### *Green C. Duncan Papers, 1850–1865, Wharton County, Texas*

Green C. Duncan, a son of Green Duncan, of Bardstown, Nelson County, Kentucky, was bequeathed 560 acres of land and slaves on Caney Creek in Wharton County, Texas, by his half-brother, Isaac W. Rannells. The papers in this collection consist of correspondence and bound manuscript volumes.

Correspondence, 1853–1865, depicts the guardianship of Green C. Duncan by his father, his education, service in the Confederate forces, and immigration to Texas in 1865. The will of Isaac W. Rannells dated June 9, 1854, contained the proviso that should his half-brother die before age 21, "I wish all my servants liberated and sent to Liberia and a sufficient amount of my estate used to pay their way to Liberia and allow them \$200 each." Subsequent correspondence described the terms of lease agreements, agricultural conditions, and cotton and corn crops in Wharton County. The education of Green C. Duncan, social activities, and economic conditions in Danville and Eddyville, Kentucky, are also illustrated in letters written home to his parents, 1859–1861. Duncan joined the Confederate service in 1861, was captured, spent most of 1862 at Johnson's Island, Ohio, was exchanged, and rejoined the service for the duration of the war. He left for Texas in 1865, shortly after taking the oath of allegiance.

Bound manuscript volumes, 1850–1865, consist of two diaries and a plantation book. The diary, 1850, of J. Smith records the day-to-day existence of his farm and family in Texas, including memoranda on the hiring of slaves, social activities, illnesses, milling, orchards, and travel in Texas. The diary of Green C. Duncan, 1865, details his journey to Texas and conditions there. The plantation book of John B. Walker, 1861–1864, contains a daily record of

passing events kept by a succession of overseers during his absence in the Confederate service. Records include the names of slaves, amounts of cotton picked, numbers of bales of cotton, corn gathering, and weather notes kept by N.J. Buchanan, C.J. Blackburn, H.R. Hardy, and W.M. Stulls.

[N.B. Substantial papers and volumes dating 1866–1910 have not been microfilmed with this series, but will be included in a forthcoming series of post-bellum plantation records.]

0001     Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

### **Papers**

- 0003     Isaac W. Rannells, Isaac W. Duncan, Green Duncan, Mary E. Duncan, and Green C. Duncan, Correspondence, 1853–1865. 226 frames.  
0229     Green C. Duncan, Correspondence, Undated and Fragments. 17 frames.

### **Bound Volumes**

- 0246     J. Smith, Diary, 1850. 23 frames.  
0269     Green C. Duncan, Diary, 1865. 42 frames.  
0311     John B. Walker, Plantation Book, 1861–1864. 76 frames.

### **Other**

- 0387     List of Omissions from the Green C. Duncan Papers. 1 frame.

## ***John P. Bolton Account Book and Plantation Records, 1853–1863, Wharton County, Texas***

This collection consists of one detailed ante-bellum manuscript volume. Entries pertain to the cotton plantations of Charles L. Bolton and John T. Bolton under the supervision of overseers. A total of eight different overseers attended these operations for wages as recorded in the volume. Instructions to overseers written by the owners indicate their preferences for the marketing of the cotton and other concerns. Other crops included corn, potatoes, and vegetables as well as livestock. Accounts with various individuals pertain to the sale of cotton and purchases of supplies. Daily entries record work on the plantation and events of interest. Work of over 50 hands is recorded, including weights of cotton picked per hand, runaways, illness, death, births, clothing, and supplies. Entries indicate that the hands were allowed "fodder money" and other cash at various times. The crop of 1856 amounted to 338 bales of cotton that was shipped to New Orleans or marketed by the wagonload in Richmond, Texas, consigned to R.D. & G. Mills or William Hendley, both of Galveston.

[N.B. Four volumes dating 1884–1888 have not been microfilmed with this series, but will be included in a forthcoming series of post-bellum plantation records.]



0388      Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

### **Bound Volume**

0390      Charles L. Bolton and John T. Bolton, Account Book and Plantation Records, 1853–1863. 199 frames.

### **Other**

0588      List of Omissions from John P. Bolton Account Book and Plantation Records. 1 frame.

## ***Albert Clinton Horton Papers, 1850–1881, Wharton and Matagorda Counties, Texas; also South Carolina***

The collection primarily concerns the sale of 58 Negro slaves to Horton by Josiah S. Brown and family of Charleston, South Carolina, and subsequent efforts to collect the balance of payment for them. Among the papers are two series, correspondence and legal materials.

A letter by Horton to Dr. Jack Shackelford pertains to the property taxes in 1850. Later correspondence contains copies of letters from both parties in the dispute and lawyers' correspondence detailing the efforts of the Brown family to extract money from Albert Clinton Horton and his heirs, Robert J. and Eliza Horton. Letters reveal agricultural and economic conditions in Wharton County during and after the Civil War.

Legal papers include bills of sale for slaves, an 1860 mortgage containing the names of 58 slaves, a will, and an inventory of the estate of Albert Clinton Horton. Slave lists are interspersed throughout these documents.

0589      Introductory Materials. 6 frames.

### **Papers**

0595      Albert Clinton Horton, Josiah S. Brown, Robert J. Horton, and Eliza Horton, Correspondence, 1850–1881. 95 frames.

0690      Albert Clinton Horton and Josiah S. Brown, Legal Materials, 1858–1860. 50 frames.

## ***James Madison Hall Family Papers, 1813–1865, Houston County, Texas***

Joshua James Hall, father of James Madison Hall, came to Texas from Maryland as early as 1839 and was a pioneer settler of Houston County. Hall's

Bluff, Texas, on the Trinity River was named for Joshua James Hall, who established a warehouse and business there. James Madison Hall (1819–1866) was the eldest son of Joshua, by his first wife, and served as District Clerk of Houston County from 1847 to 1857. Joshua James Hall later married Mahala L. Sharp, daughter of Elisha Roberts, who was alcalde of Ayish Bayou District in 1831. Joshua and Mahala had two children, Roberta Hall and Horace Hall (1854–1934). The Halls were slaveowners and cotton planters of Houston County, Texas, in addition to their commercial ventures, including the marketing of cotton. Bound manuscript volumes of Joshua James Hall and James Madison Hall are the highlights of the collection and are rich in detail on agriculture, slavery, cotton culture and marketing, social life, and domestic activities in Texas from 1848 to 1866. A small autograph book of Nannie Burton Hall records the youthful sentiments of her friends in 1857 as well as post-bellum accounts written in by Horace Hall. Papers consist of financial records of Joshua James Hall, Mahala L. [Sharp] Hall, and James Madison Hall; a military record of James Madison Hall reveals he “fought gallantly” with the Texas Mounted Volunteers at Monterrey, Mexico, in 1846; and a land deed from Wilkinson County, Georgia, dated 1807.

The diary of Joshua James Hall, 1848–1857, includes miscellaneous accounts and plantation daybook entries. Accounts include the guardianship and education of his younger children. Agricultural memoranda document cotton, watermelon, sweet potato, corn, wheat, rye, and sugar cane cultivation; the work of slaves on the plantation and at road work; and the weights of hogs and beeves killed and numbers of calves branded. Social notations include visits; dinners; neighborhood events; trips to Crockett, Texas, the seat of Wharton County; and the appearance of boats at Hall’s Bluff.

The June–December 1862 diary of James Madison Hall contains the notation, “One of the original Pocket Notebooks kept . . . daily as he prepared his journal of the Civil War period.” Entries include miscellaneous accounts, activities, observations, and memoranda of the weights of cotton bales.

The centerpiece of the collection is the “Journal of the Civil War Period, 1860–1866,” transcribed by James Madison Hall from his Pocket Notebooks as noted above. A typed index to the volume is included on the microfilm. Entries concern farming, milling, life in Houston County, a warehouse, residence, and political activities in Liberty, Texas. Agricultural memoranda include cotton, corn, barley, and potato cultivation, as well as forage harvesting, fencing, clearing new ground, livestock raising, fishing, hunting, work on buildings, and milling. Social events, political activities, and the domestic and social activities of his wife are described. Slavery is noted in both Hall’s town and country life, including the hiring of slaves and their purchase as late as February 1865. Travel between Liberty and Houston counties is regularly

described, as is a trip to New York in the summer of 1860. The life of a civilian and Confederate official, 1861–1862, in the conscript and provost marshal's offices is revealing of the home front, agriculture, and social events in Texas during the Civil War. Following his arrest in January of 1864 on suspicion of evading conscription, Hall lambasts the increasing military despotism of his state and the Southern nation. The pillaging of his warehouse in Liberty by Confederate soldiers in 1865 is only one indication of the lawlessness of the times.

[*N.B.* Substantial papers dating 1866–1980 have not been microfilmed with this series, but will be included in a forthcoming series of post-bellum plantation records.]

0740      Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

### **Bound Volume**

0742      Joshua James Hall, Diary, 1848–1857. 100 frames.

### **Papers**

0842      Joshua James Hall, Financial Records, 1860–1865. 8 frames.

0850      Mahala L. [Sharp] Hall, Financial Records, 1844–1865. 5 frames.

## **Reel 34**

### ***James Madison Hall Family Papers cont.***

### **Bound Volume**

0001      James Madison Hall, Diary, June–December 1862. 62 frames.

### **Papers**

0062      James Madison Hall, Financial Records, 1840 and 1850. 6 frames.

0068      James Madison Hall, Military Records, 1846. 3 frames.

### **Bound Volume**

0071      Nannie Burton Hall, Autograph Book, 1857–1888. 48 frames.

### **Papers**

0119      Hall Family, Land Deeds, 1813. 5 frames.

### **Bound Volume—Oversize**

0124      James Madison Hall, Journal of the Civil War Period, 1860–1866.  
338 frames.

0462 Index to James Madison Hall, Journal of the Civil War Period,  
1860–1866. 120 frames.

**Other**

0582 List of Omissions from James Madison Hall Family Papers. 1 frame.

***Lizzie Scott Neblett Papers, 1849–1865,  
Grimes and Navarro Counties, Texas***

The Lizzie Scott Neblett collection consists of two series, correspondence and bound manuscript volumes. Extensive correspondence, 1849–1865, documents agriculture, cotton, corn, livestock, slaves, and slavery. Women's correspondence and volumes of Lizzie Scott Neblett are the highlights of this collection, however. They concern pregnancy, childbirth, parenting, home medical practices, social life, and plantation management.

Correspondence of Lizzie Scott Neblett contains many fragmented or incomplete letters. This series has been arranged in the best order possible. Undated and fragmentary materials are filed after dated material within folders. Letters written prior to her marriage in 1852 to William H. Neblett concern her youth, courtship, and marriage in Anderson, Grimes County, Texas. Numerous letters between William and Lizzie Neblett document family life, birth control, business matters, and their day-to-day activities. Civil War letters document the service of William H. Neblett with the coastal Texas defense forces, as well as conditions at home and management by Lizzie Scott Neblett of the plantation in Navarro County, Texas. Her experiences during the war included labor problems with slaves and freedmen.

Bound manuscript volumes consist of three volumes kept by Lizzie Scott Neblett and one by William H. Neblett. Foremost of these is the diary of Lizzie Scott Neblett, 1852–1863, started in March a few months before her marriage to William H. Neblett. Entries record events and persons around her childhood home in Grimes County and in Navarro County following her marriage. Farm life, family life, home medical practices, economic conditions, and personal reflections from the woman's view are fully described in the diary. Crowded in with the details of her existence are thoughts on the hardships of a woman's life, marriage, childbirth, and parenting. Other volumes of hers are a recipe book, 1852, and a small account book, 1849–1865. The memorandum book of William H. Neblett is dated 1859–1861.

[N.B. Extensive papers and volumes dating 1866–1928 have not been microfilmed with this series, but will be included in a forthcoming series of post-bellum plantation records.]

Researchers should note that a transcript of the diary of Lizzie Scott Neblett exists as a University of Texas Honors Thesis, December 1981. *See* Berger, Kathryn, "The Diary of Lizzie Scott Neblett (March 16, 1852–May 1, 1863)."]

0583      Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

### **Correspondence**

0585      Lizzie Scott Neblett, 1849–August 1852 and Undated. 76 frames.  
0661      Lizzie Scott Neblett, September 1852–1859 and Undated. 270 frames.  
0932      Lizzie Scott Neblett, 1860–1862 and Undated. 81 frames.

## **Reel 35**

### ***Lizzie Scott Neblett Papers cont.***

#### **Correspondence cont.**

0001      Lizzie Scott Neblett, March–August 1863 and Undated. 113 frames.  
0114      Lizzie Scott Neblett, September–November 1863. 100 frames.  
0214      Lizzie Scott Neblett, December 1863 and Undated. 53 frames.  
0267      Lizzie Scott Neblett, January 1864. 98 frames.  
0365      Lizzie Scott Neblett, February 1864. 57 frames.  
0422      Lizzie Scott Neblett, March–April 1864. 121 frames.  
0543      Lizzie Scott Neblett, May–July 1864 and Undated. 157 frames.  
0700      Lizzie Scott Neblett, October 1865. 5 frames.

#### **Bound Volumes**

0705      Lizzie Scott Neblett, Account Book, 1849–1865. 18 frames.  
0724      Lizzie Scott Neblett, Recipe Book, 1852. 55 frames.  
0779      Lizzie Scott Neblett, Diary, 1852–1863. 68 frames.  
0847      William H. Neblett, Memorandum Book, 1859–1861. 35 frames.

#### **Other**

0882      List of Omissions from Lizzie Scott Neblett Papers. 1 frame.

## Reel 36

### ***James Bolivar Billingsley and Virginia C. Billingsley Papers, 1837–1865, Falls County, Texas***

This collection consists of papers and bound manuscript volumes. The papers document social life, education, and women's history in Wayne County, Mississippi, as well as agricultural and financial conditions in Texas. The manuscript volumes pertain exclusively to agriculture in Falls County, Texas, and environs.

The papers consist of letters, account papers, legal documents, land papers, and diary pages. One letter (that may never have been delivered) dated 1843 from Jerusha Billingsley to her daughter, Caroline Cole of Shreveport, Louisiana, describes the death of her husband and the support given to her and her young son, James Bolivar Billingsley, by a brother, William A. Lang, who provided a house for them in Winchester, Wayne County, Mississippi. Letters are primarily those of Virginia C. [Jennie Shaw] Billingsley, including copies of letters written by her to Dr. George F. Hand, describing her social life, literature, and conditions at Winchester. A letter to her from S.D. Peirce in 1861 describes war preparations and conditions at Mrs. Peirce's female academy in Clarke County, Missouri. Letters of 1865 pertain to the settlement of the estate of Willis L. Lang (d. 1862) in Falls County, Texas.

Account papers concern Jesse Billingsley, Mary B. [Litton] Strother, and James Bolivar Billingsley in Bastrop and Falls counties, Texas, including accounts, estate papers, bills, receipts, and tax receipts. A medical account documents the treatment of slaves and the partial payment for these services through the hiring of a slave.

Legal documents pertain to the settlement of the estate of General Willis L. Lang in Falls County, Texas, by his nephew, James Bolivar Billingsley. Land papers concern property in Falls County, Texas, and Hot Springs County, Arkansas. Diary pages contain a brief, but fascinating description of a trip by Jesse Billingsley from Bastrop, Texas, to the Bradley Mountains, Enchanted Rock, and land along the upper Colorado, San Saba, and Llano Rivers in Texas during 1838. Subsequent diary pages dating 1859–1861 concern Virginia C. [Jennie Shaw] Billingsley, including her home life, education and events at Mrs. S.D. Peirce's female academy, and her marriage to a cousin, James Bolivar Billingsley.

Bound manuscript volumes detail Texas plantations of Willis L. Lang and James Bolivar Billingsley, 1858–1866. An overseer's journal kept by James H. Anders for General Willis L. Lang describes the daily work regimen and

passing events at his plantation in Falls County. The slave force consisted of 24 men, 26 women, and 25 children. Cotton is the key crop, but corn, oats, potatoes, sugar cane, and livestock are also indicated. Anders notes that slaves were occasionally sent to a sheep ranch for work there. The numbers of shoes, shirts, pants, jackets, handkerchiefs, frocks, chemises, and farm implements given to the slaves are also noted.

The diary and cash book, 1860–1866, pertain to plantations of Willis L. Lang and James Bolivar Billingsley under the management of James H. Anders. Early entries continue the record of the overseer's journal mentioned above. Subsequent accounts detail blacksmith bills, sales of meal, and other agricultural memoranda. Wages given James H. Anders and the items supplied him are also recorded. Freedmen's accounts and an agreement made with them document post-bellum plantation arrangements.

The cash book of Willis L. Lang, 1858–1860, contains agricultural accounts, including those for blacksmithing, seed cotton, corn, meal, and other items. Entries for James H. Anders include an accounting for money paid by him to Negroes and articles bought by Anders in Mobile, Alabama. A stud book, 1860–1862, recounts the mares bred to "Tom Jefferson" including several mares of Willis L. Lang and stipulations involving insurance and stud fees.

[N.B. One illegible cash book dating 1856–1858 has not been microfilmed, but may be consulted on site at the Barker Texas History Center. One predominately post-bellum cash book dating 1861–1867 and substantial papers and volumes dating 1866–1913 have not been microfilmed with this series, but will be included in a forthcoming series of post-bellum plantation records.]

0001      Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

### **Papers**

- 0003      Caroline Cole, George F. Hand, Virginia C. Billingsley, James Bolivar Billingsley, and Willis L. Lang, Letters, 1843–1865. 27 frames.
- 0030      Mary B. [Litton] Strother and Jesse Billingsley, Account Papers, 1837–1859. 32 frames.
- 0062      Jesse Billingsley and James Bolivar Billingsley, Account Papers, 1860–1865. 44 frames.
- 0106      James Bolivar Billingsley, Legal Documents, 1860–1865. 13 frames.
- 0119      James Bolivar Billingsley, Land Papers, 1851–1862. 20 frames.
- 0139      Jesse Billingsley, Jenny Carrie Shaw, and James Bolivar Billingsley, Diary Pages, 1838–1865. 19 frames.

### **Bound Volumes**

- 0158      James H. Anders, Overseer's Daily Journal for Willis L. Lang, 1860. 125 frames.

- 0283 Willis L. Lang, James Bolivar Billingsley, and James H. Anders, Diary and Cash Book, 1860–1866. 97 frames.
- 0380 Willis L. Lang, Cash Book, 1858–1860. 79 frames.
- 0459 James Bolivar Billingsley, Stud Book, 1860–1862. 20 frames.

**Other**

- 0479 List of Omissions from James Bolivar Billingsley and Virginia C. Billingsley Papers. 1 frame.

***Julien Sidney Devereux Papers, 1766–1865,  
Rusk County, Texas;  
also Covington and Macon Counties, Alabama***

Papers and bound manuscript volumes of the Devereux family detail life in Alabama (1822–1840) and Texas (1840–1865). Earliest papers relate to Baldwin County, Georgia. Principal correspondents include John William Devereux (1769–1847), Julien Sidney Devereux (1805–1856), and Sarah Ann [Landrum] Devereux (b. 1827). Highlights of the collection include agriculture, cotton cultivation, overseers' management, factors' correspondence and accounts, slavery, land papers, Indian land claims in Tuskegee, Alabama, emigration from Alabama to Texas, Texas politics and Justice of the Peace records, diaries, plantation journals, philosophical and personal musings, family life, and women's correspondence. Slave records include family records showing the mothers and fathers of slaves and financial records showing the cotton sales on slaves' accounts.

Papers relating to Alabama include mortgages on slaves of John William and Julien Sidney Devereux, the purchase of slaves, overseers' agreements, land speculation, and business correspondence detailing financial matters and economic conditions. Extensive correspondence and legal papers, 1834–1840, detail the settlement of land claims of deceased Indians in the Creek Nation, Macon County, Alabama, including negotiations with officials of the Office of Indian Affairs of the U.S. Department of War. The settlement of the estate of Mary Bradley by her son-in-law, Julien Sidney Devereux, occurs in 1833. Devereux was also elected to the Board of Trustees of the University of Alabama in 1833.

Very little correspondence concerns Julien's first wife, Adaline R. [Bradley] Devereux, from whom Julien separated in 1840 to move to Texas. A petition for an absolute divorce dated 1843 in Montgomery County, Republic of Texas, includes the deposition of his father, John W. Devereux, regarding the alleged faults of his first wife. Julien Sidney Devereux's second marriage was to Sarah



Ann Landrum, 1843–1856, and is well documented in husband/wife correspondence and in volumes continued by her following his death.

Papers of 1840–1843 detail preparations for the move to Texas, including descriptions of agriculture in Texas, advertising for the sale of the Alabama plantation, readying the labor force for transportation, and collecting outstanding debts. Correspondence details the overland migration to New Orleans and the seabound voyage from there of the Devereux slaves as narrated by Andrew Scott and as preserved in financial records.

Regular plantation records in Texas begin in 1844 and continue through 1864. Plantations documented include Terre Bon, Montgomery County, Texas, and Monte Verdi, Rusk County, Texas. Taxable property of Julien Sidney Devereux in 1850 included 65 slaves and over 5,000 acres of land in Rusk County, 250 acres in Montgomery County, 150 cattle, 200 hogs, and 25 mules and horses. Annual crops averaged over 100 bales of cotton in addition to corn, fodder, vegetables, and livestock. Agreements and correspondence with overseers detail plantation management and daily events. Bound manuscript volumes include diaries and memorandum books, account books, and plantation journals that document the Devereux slaves and farming in Alabama and Texas. One letter to "My Dear Sons and Daughters" from a slave Giney, dated 1850, concerns her family life, views on hiring out, and the prospects for a reunion after her family was separated by the estate considerations of Devereux and his sister, Lavinia A. Holcombe of nearby Shreveport, Louisiana.

Justice of the Peace papers of Julien Sidney Devereux, 1848–1851, include summonses, evidence, and notes on the disposition and cost of numerous legal cases in Rusk County, Texas. A deposition taken by a delegation of the Baptist Church concerns the conviction of Reverend J.B. Renfro for the murder of James B. Reid in Rusk County in 1852. Political papers, 1855–1856, concern events in Austin, where Julien served in the General Assembly until his death. Letters to and from his wife Sarah during his absence are very rich in details on agricultural and political affairs. The will of Julien Sidney Devereux, 1852–1854, and estate papers following his death in 1856 concern the disposition of his slaves, land, and the continuation of the Monte Verdi plantation. Letters of Lavinia A. Holcombe to her sister-in-law, Sarah Ann [Landrum] Devereux relate family news and social matters. Civil War era papers include the purchase of slaves in 1863 and letters containing news from Tennessee and other places.

Bound manuscript volumes and records of John William Devereux are rich manifests of the business, philosophy, and personal musings of an archetypal gentleman of the Jeffersonian school. Diary entries pertain to plantation affairs, voyages, financial notes, and feelings on the death of children and

wives over the years. The voyage from Alabama to Texas, expenses, and setting up the plantation in Rusk County, Texas, are also detailed in the Diary and Memorandum books. Notebooks contain extracts of poetry, philosophy, and memorandums of conversations. Scrapbooks include newspaper clippings, memoranda of remarkable events, quotations from books, and issues of the *American Farmer*, Baltimore, Maryland, 1830–1831, and *The Journal of Belles Letters*, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1837. A song book, ca. 1816, is a printed volume of popular song lyrics.

A record book, plantation daybook, and pocket memorandum books of Julien Sidney Devereux detail agriculture in Alabama and Texas. Accounts in the record book include the sale of cotton for slaves, weather notes, financial and crop records, and slave genealogical records. The plantation daybook contains very rich accounts of daily events, slave activities, slave lists, cotton shipments, and accounts with various persons in Texas. Pocket memorandum books contain miscellaneous accounts, memoranda, lists of tools, cash accounts, land notes, notations regarding books, quotes, legal notes on the Texas Constitution, and amounts of cotton shipped.

Other papers of the Devereux collection pertain primarily to Texas, including printed materials, newspaper clippings, broadsides, materials removed from books, prints and photographs, oversize papers, and vouchers. The oversize papers, 1823–1849, and materials removed from books, 1825–1853, are a particularly rich subseries among these other papers.

[N.B. Extensive Papers and Volumes dating 1866–1908 have not been microfilmed with this series, but will be included in a forthcoming series of post-bellum plantation records.]

Researchers should note the existence of a published volume using these records: *Julien Sidney Devereux and His Monte Verdi Plantation*, by Dorman H. Winfrey (Waco, Texas: Texian Press, 1962).

Numerous printed books from the personal libraries of John William Devereux and Julien Sidney Devereux have not been microfilmed but are available to researchers on site at the Barker Texas History Center.]

0480      Introductory Materials. 3 frames.

## **Papers**

- 0483      John William Devereux, Julien Sidney Devereux, and Mary Bradley, 1800–1829. 55 frames.
- 0538      Julien Sidney Devereux and John William Devereux, 1830–1835. 105 frames.
- 0643      Julien Sidney Devereux and John William Devereux, 1836. 70 frames.
- 0713      Julien Sidney Devereux, 1837. 44 frames.

- 0757      Julien Sidney Devereux, Adaline [Bradley] Devereux, and John William Devereux, 1838. 61 frames.
- 0818      Julien Sidney Devereux and John William Devereux, 1839. 136 frames.
- 0954      Julien Sidney Devereux and John William Devereux, 1840. 201 frames.

## Reel 37

### *Julien Sidney Devereux Papers cont.*

#### **Papers cont.**

- 0001      Julien Sidney Devereux, Undated (1840 or earlier). 99 frames.
- 0100      Julien Sidney Devereux, Alabama Receipts, 1835–1846. 105 frames.
- 0205      Julien Sidney Devereux and John William Devereux, Texas Receipts, 1842–1850. 46 frames.
- 0251      Julien Sidney Devereux, John William Devereux, Adaline [Bradley] Devereux, and Sarah Ann [Landrum] Devereux, 1841–1843. 209 frames.
- 0460      Julien Sidney Devereux, John W. Devereux, and Sarah Ann [Landrum] Devereux, 1844–1846. 282 frames.
- 0742      Julien Sidney Devereux, John W. Devereux, and Sarah Ann [Landrum] Devereux, 1847–1848. 269 frames.

## Reel 38

### *Julien Sidney Devereux Papers cont.*

#### **Papers cont.**

- 0001      Julien Sidney Devereux, 1849. 216 frames.
- 0217      Julien Sidney Devereux, Justice of the Peace Papers, 1848–1851. 465 frames.
- 0682      Julien Sidney Devereux, 1850. 244 frames.

## Reel 39

### *Julien Sidney Devereux Papers cont.*

#### **Papers cont.**

- 0001      Julien Sidney Devereux and Sarah Ann [Landrum] Devereux, 1851. 178 frames.

- 0179      Julien Sidney Devereux and Sarah Ann [Landrum] Devereux, 1852.  
231 frames.
- 0410      Julien Sidney Devereux, Will of Julien Sidney Devereux, 1852-1854.  
23 frames.
- 0433      Julien Sidney Devereux and Sarah Ann [Landrum] Devereux, 1853.  
177 frames.
- 0610      Julien Sidney Devereux and Sarah Ann [Landrum] Devereux, 1854.  
229 frames.
- 0839      Julien Sidney Devereux and Sarah Ann [Landrum] Devereux, 1855.  
274 frames.

## Reel 40

### *Julien Sidney Devereux Papers cont.*

#### **Papers cont.**

- 0001      Julien Sidney Devereux and Sarah Ann [Landrum] Devereux, 1856.  
131 frames.
- 0132      Sarah Ann [Landrum] Devereux, 1857-1859. 230 frames.
- 0362      Sarah Ann [Landrum] Devereux, 1860-1865. 107 frames.
- 0469      Julien Sidney Devereux and Sarah Ann [Landrum] Devereux, Undated  
(Ante-bellum). 60 frames.
- 0529      John William Devereux, Family Records, 1787-1856. 28 frames.
- 0557      Sarah Ann [Landrum] Devereux, Recipes, Undated. 24 frames.

#### **Bound Volumes**

- 0581      John William Devereux, Scrapbook, 1807-1844. 139 frames.
- 0720      John William Devereux, Scrapbook, 1820-1850. 131 frames.

## Reel 41

### *Julien Sidney Devereux Papers cont.*

#### **Bound Volumes cont.**

- 0001      John William Devereux, Diary and Memorandum Book, 1799-1803.  
179 frames.
- 0180      John William Devereux, Diary and Memorandum Book, 1813-1822.  
14 frames.
- 0194      John William Devereux, Diary and Memorandum Book, 1833-1846.  
120 frames.

- 0314 John William Devereux, Diary and Memorandum Book, 1843–1847. 31 frames.
- 0345 John William Devereux, Note Book, 1799–1845. 85 frames.
- 0430 John William Devereux, Note Book, 1823–1847. 161 frames.
- 0591 Albert Devereux, Pocket Memorandum Book, 1818. 13 frames.
- 0604 Julien Sidney Devereux, Pocket Memorandum Book, 1829–1832. 42 frames.
- 0647 Julien Sidney Devereux, Pocket Memorandum Book, 1830–1835. 19 frames.
- 0666 Julien Sidney Devereux, Pocket Memorandum Book, 1839. 4 frames.
- 0670 Julien Sidney Devereux, Pocket Memorandum Book, 1848–1852. 26 frames.
- 0696 Julien Sidney Devereux, Pocket Memorandum Book, 1853–1855. 23 frames.
- 0719 Julien Sidney Devereux, Materials Removed from Pocket Memorandum Books, 1842–1855. 3 frames.
- 0722 Julien Sidney Devereux and Sarah Ann [Landrum] Devereux, Record Book, 1839–1864. 273 frames.
- 0995 Julien Sidney Devereux and Sarah Ann [Landrum] Devereux, Materials Removed from Record Book, 1839–1864. 13 frames.

## Reel 42

### *Julien Sidney Devereux Papers cont.*

#### **Bound Volumes cont.**

- 0001 Julien Sidney Devereux, Monte Verdi Plantation Daybook, 1849–1854. 52 frames.
- 0053 John William Devereux, Song Book, ca. 1816. 43 frames.

#### **Other Papers**

- 0096 Julien Sidney Devereux, Printed Materials, Undated. 4 frames.
- 0100 Julien Sidney Devereux, Newsclippings, 1837–1865. 13 frames.
- 0113 Julien Sidney Devereux, Broad sides, 1855. 3 frames.
- 0116 Julien Sidney Devereux and John William Devereux, Materials Removed from Books, 1825–1853 and Undated. 6 frames.
- 0222 Julien Sidney Devereux and John William Devereux, Prints and Photographs, 1826–1849 and Undated. 12 frames.
- 0234 Julien Sidney Devereux and Sarah Ann [Landrum] Devereux, Oversize Papers, 1823–1865. 123 frames.

0357      Julien Sidney Devereux and Sarah Ann [Landrum] Devereux, Vouchers, 1855-1857. 7 frames.

**Other**

0364      List of Omissions from Julien Sidney Devereux Papers. 1 frame.

***Rebecca McIntosh Hawkins Hagerty Papers, 1823-1901,  
Marion and Harrison Counties, Texas;  
also Creek Nation, Georgia***

In 1860, Rebecca McIntosh Hawkins Hagerty, age 45, was apparently the only woman among the 45 planters in Texas owning more than 100 slaves. She may well have also been the only one who was three-quarters Creek Indian.

Born March 15, 1815, in the Lower Creek Indian Nation in Georgia, Rebecca McIntosh was the daughter of William M. McIntosh, half-Scottish chief of the Lower Division of Creeks, and his second wife, Susannah Ree, full-blooded Creek. In 1825, when Rebecca was ten years old, William McIntosh signed a treaty agreeing to sell a large part of the Creek lands in Georgia in exchange for a "permanent" home west of the Mississippi. He was promptly murdered by a band from the Upper Creek Nation who resented the loss of the tribal lands and their own forced removal. In the following year, Rebecca's older half-brother, Chillicothe McIntosh, led the Creeks out of Georgia and into the Indian Nation to the west. Her father's half-brother, Roley McIntosh, later assumed the role of chief of the Lower Creeks and governed until his retirement in 1859.

In 1831, Rebecca McIntosh married Benjamin Hawkins in the Western Creek Nation. Hawkins was the half-Indian son of a Creek woman and Colonel Benjamin Hawkins, Sr., a former United States congressman who had served the government as superintendent for all Indians south of the Ohio River before his death in 1816. Both of his sons, Samuel and Benjamin, Jr., were educated as attorneys at Princeton, as their father had been, and both married daughters of Chief William McIntosh. Sam had married Jane, McIntosh's daughter by his first wife and Chillicothe's sister, and as one of his chief assistants, had shared McIntosh's brutal fate in Georgia.

Rebecca and Ben Hawkins' first child, Louise (or Louisa) was born December 27, 1831, at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. Here Hawkins became acquainted with Sam Houston, and in 1833 the family migrated to East Texas, where Hawkins acquired a headright of 3,700 acres in Marion County and slaves to work it. In 1834, a second child, Anna, was born at Nacogdoches, where Hawkins had joined his friend Houston, who was practicing law. Here Hawkins and Houston engaged in some land transactions and other dealings

together, and Hawkins was reportedly involved in an attempt to purchase land for the settlement of "a large body of Indians from the United States," the rumor of which raised the fear and anger of the Anglo-American citizenry.

Hawkins may have been present with Houston at the Battle of San Jacinto, but he did not live to see the new Republic of Texas flourish. Sometime in 1836 he was murdered, probably at Nacogdoches and perhaps as a result of ongoing conflict between the Indians and other settlers. Rebecca and their two daughters inherited his property.

In March 1838, the widow Rebecca married Spire M. Hagerty, who held land and slaves in Harrison County. The marriage was apparently strained by Hagerty's drunkenness and physical abuse of his wife. Several children died in infancy, but two, Frances (Fanny) and Spire McIntosh Hagerty (frequently referred to as Spire, Jr., and called Spi or Buddy), born at the Phoenix Plantation near Marshall in 1848 and 1849, respectively, lived to maturity. Rebecca and Spire, Sr., frequently separated and may have divorced in 1848 or 1849, when hostilities between them increased.

Perhaps as early as 1842, and certainly by 1849, Rebecca's two sisters, Delilah McIntosh, who married William Drew, and Catherine Hettie McIntosh, who married James D. Willison, were settled on part of the Hawkins land near Rebecca's home north of Jefferson in Marion County.

In 1848, a legal dispute arose in the Hagerty family over eleven slaves who had been a portion of the estate left to Louisa Hawkins by her father Benjamin. Hagerty, who had become Louisa's guardian when he married her mother, was accused of having used the slaves without having paid her and without having reported to the probate court during that time. On April 1, 1848, Hagerty returned the slaves and paid \$2,500 for their use over the past ten years, an amount that was considered very low.

On June 30 of that year, Louisa married James C. Scott, and in January 1849, the Refuge Plantation north of Jefferson was sold by John W. Scott to Rebecca Hagerty and her sister and brother-in-law, the Willisons.

On December 1, 1849, Spire M. Hagerty, Sr., died in Montgomery, Alabama. His will left \$2,000 to his sister, \$1,000 to Spire, Jr. (who he claimed was not his son), and the bulk of his estate to his daughter Frances. Rebecca argued successfully in probate that half the property was rightfully hers under Texas community property laws, and she was named guardian of the minor heirs and administrator of their property. Her oldest daughter, Louisa Hawkins Scott, sued in 1850, and forced the estate to pay her \$11,000 more for Hagerty's use of her slaves prior to 1848. After Hagerty's original executors sued in 1851, the court returned administration of the estate to them for a brief time and ordered several claims against the estate to be paid.

Rebecca, however, won the last round. When the Texas Supreme Court partitioned the estate and discharged the executors, Spire, Jr., received 3/8 of

the remaining property, and Frances retained 5/8, less the \$2,000 awarded to the sister of Spire, Sr. As guardian and administrator of the property, Rebecca filed annual reports to the court, beginning in 1853, until the children gained majority.

From the date of her final separation from Spire Hagerty, probably in 1848, Rebecca managed the plantations, Refuge, in Marion County, and Phoenix, in Harrison County, as well as the household. The principal cash crop was cotton, worked by a slave force that numbered 102 in 1860. Shipped down the Red River to the Mississippi, the cotton and cattle hides were sold at New Orleans. Bills for supplies ordered from merchants there were deducted from her accounts, and the goods (medicines, books, clothing, foodstuffs, and so forth) were shipped north on steamboats. Sometimes Rebecca herself made the trip, but frequently her son-in-law, James C. Scott, Louisa's husband, acted as her agent.

In the late 1850s, Rebecca's second daughter, Anna Hawkins, married Sam McFarland. When Anna died, around 1862, her two children, Louella (or Lula) and Samuel, went to live with Rebecca as her wards.

During the difficult period following the Civil War, Louisa and James Scott separated and may have divorced in 1870. Louisa later moved to Indian Territory.

In the 1870s, when Frances Hagerty married John Hardy Berry, Rebecca made her home with them. In 1880, Louella McFarland married W.D. Berry, and in 1881, she was named by Rebecca to administer the estate of her brother Sam, who had died in 1879.

In 1886, Spire, Jr., died in Jefferson of tuberculosis, and that same year or the next, Rebecca Hagerty died, while visiting relatives in Indian Territory, and was buried there.

By the mid-1890s, the Berry families had apparently removed to Indian Territory as well, and none of the McIntosh-Hawkins-Hagerty clan remained living at the Refuge or Phoenix plantations.

The Rebecca McIntosh Hawkins Hagerty Papers, spanning over 75 years and associated with four generations, have been arranged in six major groups: those related to Mrs. Hagerty's family of birth, the McIntosh family; those concerning her first husband and his relatives, the Hawkins family; those concerning her second husband and his relations, the Spire M. Hagerty family; those concerning the family of Rebecca Hagerty, after the death of her second husband; those related to the families of her older married daughters, the Scott and McFarland families; and those related to the family of her youngest married daughter, the Berry family. The papers of the first four families (the McIntosh, Hawkins, Spire M. Hagerty, and Rebecca Hagerty families) include bills of sale for slaves or copies of such bills, many signed with the marks of Creek and Cherokee Indians.



The first series contains a newspaper clipping that describes the life of Rebecca Hagerty, the Refuge and Phoenix plantations, and her relationships to other members of the extended family.

Papers related to the McIntosh family form the second series. Besides the bills of sale for slaves, these include a copy of an 1827 receipt by Chillicothe McIntosh, Susannah McIntosh, and others for \$7,000 from the United States government for property destroyed at the time of the death of William McIntosh, and copy of an accounting, billed to Chillicothe McIntosh, of the charges incurred for supplies and waggonage during the 1827 emigration of the Creek Indians, at the behest of the United States government, from the Old Creek Nation in Georgia to the Arkansas Indian Territory. An 1857 note of indebtedness of Roley McIntosh to Jane Hawkins and an 1864 certificate for registered bonds of the Confederate States of America, issued to Susan McIntosh, have also been placed in this series.

The third series contains papers of the Hawkins family, especially a number of legal documents, including bills of sale for slaves and several papers associated with the administration of Ben Hawkins' estate by Spire M. Hagerty and his guardianship of Hawkins' daughter Louisa. Copies of several notes of indebtedness from Chilly McIntosh to Ben Hawkins in 1827, 1828, and 1832 are included.

Papers associated primarily with Spire M. Hagerty comprise the fourth series. Besides the bills of sale of slaves, there are other legal documents, bills, receipts, accounts, and correspondence. Several papers indicate that Hagerty suffered troubles with the law more than once. One describes nine slaves he claimed were stolen by Creek Indians.

The next four series contain the papers of Rebecca Hagerty. Series five consists of legal documents and other materials related to the quarrel over the administration of the estate of Spire M. Hagerty, and the guardianship of the minors, Frances and Spire McIntosh Hagerty.

Other legal documents related to Rebecca Hagerty, including bills of sale for slaves, and a contract for rental of slaves, form series six. A power of attorney to Rebecca Hagerty from William P., David, and John F. Ingram, sons and heirs of early Texas settler Seth Ingram, is included. Two papers perhaps indicate financial difficulties: a copy of a suit filed in 1875 by a creditor in Jefferson and an 1879 court summons for defendant Rebecca Hagerty in a suit filed by W.R. Tagart (or Taggart), overseer of Phoenix plantation, for failure to pay a \$2,500 promissory note.

The seventh series contains financial reports related to Rebecca Hagerty: accounts, credits for cotton and hides, bills and receipts for dry goods, food-stuffs, medical care, pharmaceuticals, hardware, housewares, furnishings, tools, clothing, and so forth. Most of these papers relate to the business of the

plantations, although a few are clearly for more personal expenditures, such as school tuition and books for the children.

Correspondence of Rebecca Hagerty comprises the eighth series. Many of these papers concern plantation business in New Orleans, but a few are personal letters from family members and friends. An 1852 letter from her sister Jane's son, N.B. Hawkins, concerns a trip taken by him and his brothers Sam, Jr., and Pinkethman from Indian Territory to El Paso, Texas; a disastrous winter spent in El Paso with treacherous slaves and swindling local citizens; and a request for money with which to return home.

One 1855 letter signed by J. Pinkney Henderson relates to an unpaid bill owed by Rebecca Hagerty to John A. Jones for legal services connected with the suits heard in the Texas Supreme Court concerning the disputed administration of the estate of Spire M. Hagerty. An 1862 letter reveals the anticipation of the author, probably a Creek Indian, of traveling by boat and on foot from Arkansas to Memphis, Tennessee, to fight for the Confederacy.

The papers of the families of Rebecca's two daughters born of her first marriage, Louisa and Anna, the Scott and McFarland families, are grouped together in series nine. These include correspondence, accounts, bills, and receipts resulting from James C. Scott's acting as agent for Rebecca Hagerty in New Orleans. One 1870 letter may refer to Louisa Scott's divorce from James. Two purchase orders from the Confederate States of America to Sam McFarland indicate sales of cattle and hogs in December 1864 and January 1865, "not paid for want of funds."

The tenth series contains papers relating to the Berry family of Rebecca Hagerty's daughter from her second marriage, Frances. These papers include an 1891 bill of sale for cattle in Harrison County. A dry goods bill, cancelled check, and receipt for schooling at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, in 1894 and 1895, probably indicate that this family left Texas before these dates. Although a letter to Fannie Berry was forwarded to Jefferson, Texas, in 1901, a permanent family home was probably not maintained in Texas again.

Two papers are filed in the last series, their relationship to the rest of the collection undetermined: an 1841 copy made in Alabama of an 1835 bill of sale for slaves, and a letter written in 1890 to J.K. Williams of Jefferson, Texas, from Rhoads Fisher, land agent in Austin, concerning parcels of land in Bastrop and Travis counties.

[N.B. A collection of other materials related to Rebecca McIntosh Hawkins Hagerty may be found in the archives of the Jefferson Historical Museum in Jefferson, Texas.]

0365      Introductory Materials. 16 frames.

## **Papers**

- 0381 McIntosh Family Papers, 1823–1828, 1849, and 1857–1864. 11 frames.  
0392 Hawkins Family Papers, 1828–1838. 23 frames.  
0415 Spire M. Hagerty Papers, 1834–1849. 79 frames.

## **Rebecca Hagerty Papers**

- 0494 Legal Documents on Administration of Spire M. Hagerty Estate and Guardianship of Children, Frances and Spire McIntosh Hagerty, 1850–1864. 77 frames.  
0571 Other Legal Documents, 1851–1859, 1869, 1876, and 1880. 29 frames.  
0600 Financial Records, 1849–1867, 1880. 126 frames.  
0726 Correspondence, 1851–1869 and 1879. 32 frames.

## **Papers**

- 0758 Scott and McFarland Family Papers, 1849–1865 and 1870. 16 frames.  
0774 Berry Family Papers, 1879, 1890–1895, and 1901. 18 frames.  
0792 Miscellaneous Papers, 1841–1890. 4 frames.

## ***George Travis Wright Papers, 1824–1865, Red River County, Texas; also Miller County, Arkansas***

The George Travis Wright Papers contain personal and business correspondence and other records detailing agriculture, cotton plantations, family life, social life, and economic conditions in northeastern Texas and western Arkansas. Principal correspondents include Travis G. Wright, Mary Eliza Wright, Samuel J. Wright, Claiborne Wright, William F. Wright, Henriette Wright, G.N. Martin, and Ben Milam.

Documents from Miller County, Arkansas, include legal papers stemming from court cases and political activities in the early days of the Arkansas Territory. Red River County, Texas, land grants include translations of grants written in Spanish and later deeds and surveys. Autographs identify the handwriting of members of the Wright family and their closest associates.

Family correspondence, 1835–1865, is rich in detail on the close-knit relations of these pioneers of Arkansas and Texas. Women's correspondence is a particular strength of this series. Letters to Mary Eliza Wright, the wife of Travis George Wright, concern family life, social life, courtship, marriage, travel, quiltings, and other activities of women in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.

Business correspondence of Travis G. Wright, 1824–1865, consists of bills, receipts, accounts, indentures, and letters detailing cotton plantations, slaves,

slavery, economic conditions, and social life in Arkansas and Texas. Accounts detail the sale of numerous bales of cotton, beef hides, and other items in New Orleans. Wright operated a retail store in Red River County, Texas, in addition to his plantation there.

Civil War era records concern Travis G. Wright's service in the quartermaster's office and his son, Samuel J. Wright's, active military service. Letters from Mattie Perdue to Samuel J. Wright document their courtship in the 1860s.

Estate papers of Claiborne Wright, William F. Wright, and G.N. Martin detail the work of Travis G. Wright settling the estates of family members, 1830–1849. Miscellaneous undated papers contain ante-bellum speeches and political records.

[N.B. Five volumes of mercantile accounts and ledgers dating 1841–1853 and five record books from the Circuit Court of Miller County, Arkansas, dating 1830–1838 have not been microfilmed. These volumes may be consulted on site at the Barker Texas History Center. Substantial papers and volumes dating 1866–1917 have not been microfilmed with this series, but will be included in a forthcoming series of post-bellum plantation records.]

0796      Introductory Materials. 3 frames.

## **Papers**

- 0799      Miller County, Arkansas, Documents, 1830–1836 and Undated. 66 frames.
- 0865      Ben Milam Documents, Miller County, Arkansas, 1835. 31 frames.
- 0896      Red River County, Texas, Land Grants, 1833–1868. 41 frames.
- 0937      Autographs, Family and Other, 1826–1849. 17 frames.
- 0954      Travis G. Wright and Mary Eliza Wright, Family Correspondence, 1835–1865, and Undated. 276 frames.

## **Reel 43**

### ***George Travis Wright Papers cont.***

#### **Papers cont.**

- 0001      Travis G. Wright, Business Correspondence, 1824–1834. 96 frames.
- 0097      Travis G. Wright, Business Correspondence, 1835–1840. 135 frames.
- 0232      Travis G. Wright, Business Correspondence, 1841–1843. 181 frames.
- 0413      Travis G. Wright, Business Correspondence, 1844–1847. 179 frames.
- 0592      Travis G. Wright, Business Correspondence, 1848–1852. 160 frames.

- 0752 Travis G. Wright, Business Correspondence, 1853–1859. 126 frames.  
 0878 Travis G. Wright, Business Correspondence, 1860–1865. 49 frames.

## Reel 44

### *George Travis Wright Papers cont.*

#### **Papers cont.**

- 0001 Travis G. Wright, Quartermaster Agent Papers, 1862–1865 and Undated. 116 frames.  
 0117 Samuel J. Wright, Civil War Service, 1863–1865. 68 frames.  
 0185 Samuel J. Wright, Letters from Mattie Perdue, Undated. 37 frames.  
 0222 Travis G. Wright, Miscellaneous Business Papers, Undated. 55 frames.  
 0277 Land Plats, Surveys, and Notes, Undated. 16 frames.  
 0293 Claiborne Wright Estate, 1830–1837. 50 frames.  
 0343 William F. Wright Estate, 1833–1834. 20 frames.  
 0363 G.N. Martin Estate (Husband of Henriette Wright), 1834–1849. 96 frames.  
 0459 Miscellaneous Speeches, Minutes, and Notes, Undated. 29 frames.  
 0488 Miscellany, Undated. 20 frames.

#### **Other**

- 0508 List of Omissions from the George Travis Wright Papers. 1 frame.

### *Charles William Tait Papers, 1844–1865, Columbus, Colorado County, Texas*

The Charles William Tait Papers contain two series: papers and negative photostat volumes. The papers consist of a detailed list of plantation rules intended for the use of overseers in the management of a slave force. Negative photostat volumes contain letters written from Charles Tait in Texas to his father, James, in Alabama and an account book from a ferry on the Colorado River in Texas.

A letter and affidavit of 1844 describe an armed altercation in Alabama between Charles William Tait and a suitor of his sister, Sarah. Subsequent letters, beginning in 1848, pertain to Texas, where Tait settled. The bulk of the letters are those of Charles William Tait to his father, James A. Tait, of Black's Bluff, Wilcox County, Alabama. These letters describe conditions in eastern Texas between 1848 and 1855 and are rich in details on agricultural matters and social life. The activities of Tait and his wife Louisa are recorded in the

correspondence. Details include the health and welfare of the slaves, the prospects for Tait's cotton crops, weather notes, and differences noted between agriculture in Texas and Alabama.

The account of ferriage, 1847–1852, is a daily record of persons, servants, horses, livestock, and carriages brought over the Colorado River. Fees are recorded, as well as the number of trips made.

0509      Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

## **Papers**

0511      Charles William Tait, Plantation Rules, Undated. 8 frames.

## **Negative Photostat Volumes**

0519      Charles William Tait, Letters, 1844–1855. 60 frames.

0599      Charles William Tait, Account of Ferriage, 1847–1852. 78 frames.

## ***Thomas E. Blackshear Papers, 1830–1889, Navasota, Grimes County, Texas***

The Thomas E. Blackshear Papers consist entirely of negative photostat volumes. The first volume details the settlement of the estate of James J. Blackshear in Thomas County, Georgia. An inventory and appraisal of 1844 includes a list of 80 slaves, as well as extensive livestock, equipment, and land holdings. Accounts reveal payments and disbursements by the estate over a fifteen-year period.

Papers relating to the Brunswick and Florida Railroad Company detail Blackshear's role as secretary and shareholder of that firm, headquartered in Thomasville, Georgia. Included is correspondence relating to his service as an officer with the Georgia militia in the Seminole Indian War of 1836–1837.

Diaries and memorandum books of Thomas E. Blackshear, 1830–1868, include daily entries on plantation matters, cotton culture, and slave management. These four volumes pertain mostly to Grimes County, Texas. General accounts, 1859–1866, likewise detail Blackshear's Texas plantation, including accounts, bills, receipts, and business correspondence.

[*N.B.* One negative photostat volume, an account book of R.D. Blackshear and administration of the estate of Thomas E. Blackshear, 1867–1889, has not been microfilmed with this series but will be included in a forthcoming series of post-bellum plantation records.]

0677      Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

0677      Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

**Negative Photostat Volumes**

- 0679      Thomas E. Blackshear, Administration of the Estate of James J. Blackshear, 1844–1859. 56 frames.
- 0735      Thomas E. Blackshear, Correspondence, Accounts, and Minutes of Meetings of the Brunswick and Florida Railroad Company, 1836–1866 and 1889. 123 frames.
- 0858      Thomas E. Blackshear, Diary and Memorandum Book, Volume 1, 1830–1868. 43 frames.
- 0901      Thomas E. Blackshear, Diary and Memorandum Book, Volume 2, 1847–1865. 64 frames.
- 0965      Thomas E. Blackshear, Diary and Memorandum Book, Volume 3, 1857–1863. 82 frames.
- 1047      Thomas E. Blackshear, Diary and Memorandum Book, Volume 4, 1860–1862. 81 frames.
- 1128      Thomas E. Blackshear, General Account Book, 1859–1866. 136 frames.

**Other**

- 1264      List of Omissions from the Thomas E. Blackshear Papers. 1 frame.

# **RECORDS OF ANTE-BELLUM SOUTHERN PLANTATIONS**

## **FROM THE REVOLUTION THROUGH THE CIVIL WAR**

**SERIES A. Selections from the South Caroliniana Library,  
University of South Carolina**

**SERIES B. Selections from the South Carolina Historical  
Society**

**SERIES C. Selections from the Library of Congress**

**SERIES D. Selections from the Maryland Historical Society**

**SERIES E. Selections from the University of Virginia  
Library, University of Virginia**

**SERIES F. Selections from Duke University Library**

**SERIES G. Selections from the Barker Texas History  
Center, University of Texas at Austin**

**SERIES H. Selections from the Howard-Tilton Library,  
Tulane University, and the Louisiana State  
Museum Archives**

**SERIES I. Selections from Louisiana State University**

**SERIES J. Selections from the Southern Historical  
Collection**

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